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The Patriot.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The unprecedented rains during the Christmas week interfered with all the meetings, shows &c. arranged at Madras this year and the Indian National Congress was the most important of all that were thus spoiled. Coupled with the rains was the disappointing speech of the President whose eloquence many expected to witness in the Congress pandal. The fact however remains that the Congress was very well attended this year. Rain did not prevent all the delegates and visitors from assembling the second day also but on the third day when the resolutions were discussed and passed even all the delegates could not be present for want of space. The usual budget of resolutions brought up to date were gone through and the Congress closed with a short but brilliant speech of the President. Many of the ardent supporters of the Congress will grieve that the question of the constitution was altogether dropped by the subjects committee. We may take it that only insurmountable difficulties would have made the subjects Committee drop it almost unanimously. Mr. Mehta convinced the committee of the impracticability of the suggestion at present. It would have been however better had he given to the general body of the Congress some of those reasons. It is no doubt difficult to work out a constitution but difficulties are no excuse. Does he think that the country is not ripe for a constitution of any sort? If so that is an admission of utter failure of work in the past 19 years of the existence of the Congress. There is no hope of any move being made in the matter in the near future and a good deal of discontent, is the result of shelving this question indefinitely. The opinion of Mr. Mehta may be on the knowledge he has of Bombay Presidency. But the leaders of Madras think that a constitution may possibly be bad, as also those of Punjab. We think that a tolerably good constitution will suit the conditions prevailing in the Madras Presidency and that a continuance of the present condition is likely to produce a depressing effect on the advocates of a constitution. The numerical distribution of delegates between Provinces as suggested by the draft resolutions need not have been taken as a typical form of a constitution as it appears to have been and criticised by Mr. Mehta. All that we ask is, is the present state of things to continue for ever? or has the time not come for a better arrangement?

People talk of the decaying interest of Indians in the Congress movement. The step taken by Mr. Mehta is not likely to improve matters. People expected that if the Madras Congress did not resolve upon the particular reform suggested in the draft resolutions there will at least be some other one carried out in its stead. The Hon. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer lamented the want of leaders, while Justice Chandravarkar complained of the paucity of followers. Our complaint is the difficulty of distinguishing the true from the false leaders for the rank and file to follow. Where is the emulation to do sterling work, when no difference can possibly be made as matters stand at present, between genuine workers, and wary persons who make timely noise and attract notice. Instead of attempting to convince the subjects committee members, Mr. Mehta might have suggested the appointment of a small committee for each Province and left it to them to frame any constitution they deemed advisable for their respective Provinces. That would have satisfied the advocates of reform much better than a speech in closed doors overpowering at the time but whose influence is likely to be lost at the first touch of outside opinion which has not been subjected to the same influence. Many a member confesses having been carried away by Mr. Mehta's arguments which have unfortunately no chance of being published giving room for the fear that they were nothing but an appeal to prestige and the ridicule to which the Congress will be exposed if the proposed constitution did not work well; nothing more than a criticism of the specific suggestion before them. Had the Congress at least seen its way to institute a membership of the Congress requiring all its followers and sympathisers to pay say 1 Re. per annum to the Central Congress Fund, it would have done something towards drawing together throughout the year the various persons who make up at its end the National Congress. A Corporate entity would have been given to the Congress out of which an organisation can be slowly evolved. If nothing be done in the near future, the Congress is doomed to fail as a national gathering and it would require more than mere human energy to raise it again to its high position if it were once to fall.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(Communicated.)

Fortunately the Exhibition opened two days earlier than the rains and lasted several days after. A glance however is enough to point out the hopeless condition of India. The articles collected are mostly hand-made a very frail instrument to contend with the

mighty machines of the modern world. Again the idea imperceptibly steals over one while in the Exhibition Pavilion, if the show will after all be of any real use to the country. The Government of India is anxious to open Tibet to Commerce. Whose commerce is the question? Those of Britain to be sure. Where is the Indian Chamberlain to revive Indian industries and commerce? India need not tax her food if she has recourse to protection. Hence even this objection does not apply to India as in England. We hear of Bombay cotton mills closed or suffering. Has there been any enquiry into the causes of the disasters. It will all do well to talk about peoples' apathy, self help and so on. Even the dignified young Maharajah of Mysore did not forget this wise admonition. People tried to help themselves in Bombay and other places. Why did they fail? Mr. Ghose touched upon the education of the masses and referred to compulsory education prevailing in several European countries. Why not our Government follow a similar procedure and then complain of peoples' indifference? Lord Ampthill talked about Government's willing and spontaneous grant of benefits in India as compared with those wrung by people out of unwilling Government at home and ridiculed that Indians should draw out comparisons between the two countries. Why should Government either? To Indians Government is everything. Their chronicles relate of trivial matters being disposed of by Government. And what prevents Government now from taking the initiative? Lord Curzon had twelve labors and perhaps twelve commissions. None about the economic condition or trade's progress of India admittedly the pressing question of the day. His admirably fitted grinding machinery of taxation powers down every obstacle in the way of tax gathering. Large surpluses result in large bonuses in the shape of increased pay to superior officers and increased superior establishment. Why not then people look to their well being? The Indian Government assiduously looks to its! Are these not uncharitable requitals to the Government anxious to improve the country's prosperity? Perhaps so. But our benefits of the costly Government whom we liberally pay is no doubt perfect peace and leisure (to think about our decaying prosperity). If Schools of Industries not Arts be established and if the organisers of the Exhibition promote an agency by which Indian goods may be advertised and rendered available for sale in some important centres they would be establishing permanent exhibitions of Indian industries. Such were the thoughts aroused in me by the Exhibition. The following articles were exhibited from the North Arcot District.

Arni.

- A model waterlift machine.
- French cloths silk bordered (interwoven).
- Arni cloth one side red, other side yellow, lace bordered
- Arni black cloth silk bordered.
- Stone chair.
- Stone mantap.
- Cutstone rulers.
- Stone ink bottle.

Chittoor.

- Butter machine.

Silk sash.

Glass bangles of different colors.

Wooden combs.

Ivory combs.

Cutstone goggles Hookkas &c

Cutstone cow on a stand drinking water from a cup.

Puttur

Brass vase silver inlaid.

Wandiwash.

Grass mats

Gudiyattam.

Flower pots in various colors.

Green pottery spittoon.

White pottery goggles.

Vessels of pottery in different colors and glazed.

Native lamps-pottery.

Glazed pottery plates, winecoolers, butter pots, figures, Koojas, Jalar goggles, rosewater pots, English goggles, lotas and tumblers.

Kalahasti.

Dyed Palampore cloths

Printed table cloths.

Printed Cushion cloths.

Do Bed curtain.

Vellore.

Cotton money bags.

Colored cotton carpets.

Superior cotton chairbacks.

Woolian carpets.

Japanese rugs.

Fibre carpets.

Hemp carpets.

Coir mats.

Samples of cotton ropes.

Hemp and colored corah mats.

Gingelly and mustard oil.

Raggi flour.

Cedarwood folding teapoy.

Rosewood tray stand.

Pankah.

Cedarwood folding wash hand stand.

Bamboo teapoys.

Rosewood rocking chair.

Model tent and accessories.

Sample of bamboos.

Brass trays with stand.

Karvetnagar.

Rice looms flower framed.

Rice ball.

Stitched leaves.

[This is evidently taken from the printed list of exhibits published on the opening day of the Exhibition and does not include the exhibits sent from Ranipet and Tirupati and some others which were sent rather late and could not be included in the first list [Ed.]

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the 27th December was on the value of Theosophy in the raising of India. Every body must agree with her when she said that character is the basis of all prosperity in a nation but the question is how far Theosophy develops this requisite character. She admitted Theosophy gives room for the revival of superstition but scepticism she thought was worse. This is a debatable point. Mrs. Besant did not satisfactorily meet the charges laid against the theosophical movement and many thought she would have done better had she not delivered that address. The other lectures were on rather technical subjects on the spiritual, physical, and intellectual ancestries of man according to Theosophy. By far the best address she delivered was in the Victoria Town Hall at the meeting of the newly formed Hindu Association when she pointed out the evils prevalent in the Hindu Society at present.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The Conference held its meetings in the Anderson Hall as the Congress pavilion was full of water. Mr. Justice Chandravarkar who now occupies the place in social reform hitherto taken by the late Mr. Ranade delivered a brilliant address. The most noteworthy speech in the Conference was by a Hindu lady who spoke in Tamil with an eloquence little less than that of Mrs. Besant in English. She did not agree with some of the resolutions in the conference but she pleaded most for female education. The so-called opposition to social reform is not real opposition at all. A strong movement in favour of reform in many respects has been started by some who were hitherto quiet and they desired to join the conference if they could but drop the subject of widow marriage. This only shows that the necessity for reform in many respects has been recognised and that a move for action is being made by a large body of influential men. The Hindus have always been in the front in recognising the necessity for reform when necessary and this accounts for their survival after trying times under varying circumstances. They quickly adapt themselves to the times and circumstances and as stated in our last issue a good deal of practical reform has already been had.

THE MADRAS FAIR.

The fair was the worst sufferer on account of the rains. The booths were torn by the winds and the fair had to be stopped from the 2nd day and adjourned to 13th to 16th January when it was held successfully.

PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICT.

Has plague come to stay in the District? Vellore is the source from which offshoots seem to be sent every year to some surrounding places. Arni has been attacked this time and unfortunately plague seems to be essentially western in its tendency to tenaciously cling to a place where it is permitted to set its little finger. There have been a few imported cases at Tirupati also the northern end of the District. Every

year at this season Vellore starts with a few cases gradually increases in virulence and ultimately seems to be free from it for a few months. We have heard complaints about the unsatisfactory Municipal administration at Vellore. The Chairmen have been pretty frequently changing and now Captain Tucker the medical officer has been appointed the Mayor. Now this officer might have been with more advantage to the Municipality and himself been left quiet to attend to plague matters in the District in general and Vellore in particular instead of being required to spend his time over petty municipal affairs or what is feared more instead of leaving every thing to the paid Secretary of the Municipality over whom he is supposed to exercise some supervision. While we require more medical men to look to our hygiene, even at times of plague the services of our premier medical officer are frittered away over municipal matters. We remember the Vellore Municipality much abused a few years ago and the privileges given to the ratepayers and Indian members taken away. Then all sorts of evils within the municipal limits of Vellore were attributed to the Indian non-officials. We thought that subsequent management would improve matters. Does it appear to have? We fail to see any. As regards Arni fish is reported to be the messengers of plague to that place. On the outbreak of plague at Vellore people ran away to different places perhaps to Arni first. Now that there is plague even there people are flocking to Chittoor. Cholera also in a virulent form is raging at Vellore. Cold weather and rain are noted to promote plague. We have enough of it this year. Nothing but strict vigilance can save us from such a persistent visitor like plague. We hope that the authorities at Vellore will see that no person is permitted to leave it unnoticed to surrounding places carrying plague with him. For this purpose they must be careful to get the first intimation of all suspected cases which is rather difficult. Arkonam we are sorry to hear is the latest affected place. The District authorities have promptly proceeded to the spot. Arkonam is an important place from which plague can easily be carried to Madras and other places. We hope the people will not in their panic forget that they may do worse by flying carrying plague with them than by bravely facing it.

THE BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a correspondent of ours who gives us the news that the Director of Public Instruction and the new Inspector of Schools reported favourably on the working of the local High school also referring to the complaints of the public against the present Headmaster. We are glad that the school eminently satisfies the tests applied by the frigid departmental rules in the matter of finances and strength; finances being all that the Government care for in the first instance everywhere. Results at the public examinations are pronounced fair. All these are commonplace remarks and we have not much concern about them. We are certainly gratified to find the Inspector certifying to the careful and intelligent teaching of English throughout the School. Chittoor School has a bright past in this respect and our readers will remember the highly complimentary remarks of Sir Arthur Havelock on the English taught in the Chittoor School in Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar's days. The Head Master deserves our congratulation

for keeping up the fame of the school in this respect. By far the most important of the Director's remarks relate to "the recent agitation directed against the Head Master" and we regret that the Director should think that there was no proper foundation for it. He appears however to have merely endorsed the opinion of the Inspector and this officer is therefore responsible for the expression of this opinion. We do not propose to go once again into the details of the complaints against the Head Master but there is the glaring fact of popular discontent against a person whose advent was hailed with delight by all in the beginning. There is again the fact that the boys of Chittoor have disgraced themselves, their parents and more than these, the school and its staff by their atrocious behaviour in the matter of writing scandals in tar, deserving prosecutions in Criminal Courts &c. The Head Master himself is the first person to perceive these facts. Then let us know on whom the responsibility for these sad facts has to be fixed. To use the word "agitation" against the most puissant majesty of the Head Master is ridiculous. We know there has been a strenuous and private attempt to centralise the source of this "agitation" and thus draw off the attention of the authorities from instituting proper enquiries on the merits. We cannot help thinking that this has after all been the potent factor in the Inspector taking the view he is reported to have done. We cannot repress a smile when we read the Director's exhortation to parents to co-operate with the Head Master. The chief complaint of parents is that he is indifferent to them, never wanted their co-operation, and in fact expressed it as his opinion on a public occasion that they were foolish and should not be given a hearing in the affairs concerning the school within which he was the "monarch of all he surveyed." Credit is given for the continuance of discipline under "demoralising occurrences." Discipline like "prestige" & "weal of the Empire" are good shields against public criticism and discipline has this further advantage which the other two have not—that of gagging the mouth of many who if assured of safety from the wrath of the wielder of Discipline will vomit their budget of complaints. It is sickening to see the *Espirit de corps* of a department standing in the way of a frank recognition of evils in the absolutely petty affairs of a local school and the really "demoralising occurrences", are the wanton blindness to staring facts and the absurd perversions of truth disclosed by the Director's pious beliefs in the Inspector's reports. We are again pained to see the District Board who are really responsible to the public and not the fleeting Inspector, neglecting to perform their duties in the matter.

STRAY NOTES.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHIC RATES:—We do not know why Government called the alteration of rates the "reduction" of rates. They could have easily foreseen the higher charges which the Indians would be compelled to pay under the new rates. Indian names are generally more than 6 syllables long and names of persons are not exempted from the 6 syllable rule. When the telegram is addressed to the care of another person, the number of words are many. The sender's

name has to be given in every case. The initials have also to be given as several people go by the same name. So in the practical working the last few days have been enough to show that instead of increasing the facilities the new rates involve greater expense. It would be an advantage if the following rates be adopted.

Urgent 2 Rs. 10 words. Addresses free.

Ordinary 1 Re. 10 words. Do.

Deferred 4 annas 4 words. Do

The Government apparently thought 6 words would ordinarily be enough to describe the address. We therefore take away 6 words from the 16 words now allowed for ordinary and urgent messages in consideration of free addresses. This would be a real reduction. It is no doubt desirable to curtail the sometimes absurdly and unnecessarily long addresses given in telegrams. But the altered rates cuts off the limb affected by disease instead of attempting its cure.

LORD AMPHILL AS A TEACHER:—Lord Ampthill has inaugurated a system of paying compliments on each occasion to members individually and this we are afraid may possibly endanger the interests of the public at times. He converted the Council Chamber into a School and chose the unhappy analogy of the House of Parliament when he taught the lesson on system and co-operation (why not moderation also) he wanted in the working of the Non-Official members. This sort of treatment given to the members is not distinguishable from coaxing and holding out inducements to avoid strong criticism necessary it may be even to immoderation, when there is a chance of displeasing the Governor. We have no doubt Lord Ampthill had not this in view but this effect is likely to be produced in the near future if such inconsiderate speeches are delivered by him. The District Boards and the Municipalities which return the representatives are all official ridden and that even these representatives have been invariably congressmen and critics of Government shows how truly the congress represent the Indian public. After years of bitter struggle and agitation in England this privilege of elections to the council was wrung out of the "willing" (!) Government of India. The system has hitherto worked very well. The frown of officials no doubt discouraged some from attempting to get the council honors, but the favors of His Excellency are likely to do more harm in the future than the hitherto existing danger of official disfavor. Lord Ampthill has been more uncharitable towards Indian public opinion than the Indians were towards him. He had known that the bill "would meet with much hostile criticism at the hands of the public and provoke considerable opposi-

tion in the council". And so it did. But he had expected immoderate language from the Councillors and perhaps came prepared with a trenchant speech on the position of the so-called elected members their duties towards the Government of which he happened to be the head and so on. He was disappointed. The opportunity was however too good to be lost and His Excellency gave his lecture on the wild criticism outside the council & how the elected non-officials should exactly behave in the council. The compliment paid to the Hon. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer was no doubt well deserved but the other remarks betray a fretfulness undesirable in a Governor. We hope that none of our non-officials will be cowed down by the ungenerous reference of Lord Amthill to strong criticism or carried away by the hope of drawing out the approbation of His Excellency.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSIONARY CASE—The public are already aware of the facts of the above case. A Hindu girl admittedly a minor was taken by certain Missionary ladies and converted to Christianity. The parents of the girl instituted a complaint of kidnapping in the Criminal Courts but it was thrown out. Thereupon sanction was accorded to prosecute the aggrieved parents for perjury &c. and they were convicted by the trying Magistrate and the conviction upheld by the Sessions Judge. The matter went up to the High Court and came on for hearing before the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Russell. The former thought it incredible that the girl could have voluntarily embraced Christianity as alleged by the Missionaries and held the conviction bad. Mr. Russell was of a different opinion. On account of this difference the matter was referred to Justice Blashyam Iyengar who agreed with the Chief Justice and went on to say that in any case the girl was a minor and the Missionaries had no right to keep her with them while her parents remained her legal guardians. He quashed the conviction. So the melancholy business has had a good end. All is well that ends well. But the matter does not appear to rest here. Our readers are also aware of the squabble in the District Munsif's Court and how the Government was approached by the Lord Bishop. The fact that the two Judges of the High Court happened to be heathens appears to have encouraged some including the Christian College magazine Editor to venture to criticise their conduct in the disposal of the case. It is said that youth is the proper period when religious enthusiasm is uppermost and the fact that the girl was young is favorable to the theory of her voluntary conversion. The Honorable Judges forgot the item of inspiration which is open to young minds and they ought not, it is urged, to have been weighed by their heathenish opinion, in matters divine. It was Lord Salisbury, we remember, who apprehended danger from Missionaries in China. We fear the danger is equally great in India perhaps

more so. The High Class Hindus are able to maintain themselves against the schemes of these reverend gentlemen and their sphere of activity is now exclusively among pariahs and other low class people. The people of India are no doubt governed by wise and just civilian officers but they could not avoid leaning towards Missionary efforts of snatching brands from the fire by hook or crook. Even Lord Amthill was forced to admit "I will not conceal from you that I hope for the spread of Christianity to every nation of the world". It is therefore natural for officials to wink at any highhandedness and even crime of zealous Missionaries and keep quiet when the aggrieved complain. It is possible and even natural that the ignorant people among whom alone the harvest is plenty should turn round ferociously but the labourers ought to be prepared for such accidents and not fall back on their friendly and sympathetic relations with the Executive Officials. This resource is the difference between the Missionaries in China and India. In our own District it has been believed that Mr. Vaughan is influenced to a great extent by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of Vellore who has got large Missionary interests in the District. Convictions of the Tinnevelly nature tend to confirm such impressions and the authorities must guard themselves against giving room for such impressions if they wish to avoid that danger to the Empire which was referred to by the late Lord Salisbury.

LOCAL NOTES.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS—Mr. Vaughan goes on leave for eight months from the 15th of March 1904. We do not know who his successor is. We are sorry to lose Mr. Vaughan as he has been uniformly well-intentioned in his actions. As he goes only on leave we hope he will be posted on return to this District with which he has been long connected.

INCREASED CULTIVATION IN THE DISTRICT. We see from the cultivation accounts an increase in the area cultivated this year as compared with the average. It also compares favorably with the last year's returns. This is attributed to favourable season. There have been a good deal of damage caused by floods and excessive rains but this forms part of a confidential report perhaps.

A TEA PARTY IN HONOR OF THE RETIRED SHERISTADAR MR BALA-UNDRAM MUDALIAR was given by the members of the Chittoor Association on the 20th December 1903. The members spent the whole day at the garden of Mr. C M Doraisami Mudaliar. It was a pleasant picnic on the whole. In the evening at about 4 P M. the tea party met. The Hon. Mr. L. A. Govin-

vdaraghaa Iyer spoke a few words on Mr. Mudaliar's services as Sheristadar and how smoothly and non-offensively he had worked.

SOME INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDUSTRIES IN THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT:—There are a large number of oil presses and there is an oil mill also at Kalahasti. The District has the largest number of preparers of Opium, Bhang, Ganja &c., the largest number of Toy kite and cage makers and sellers, print and picture dealers, Tanners and curriers and sculptors. It is the second in the number of makers and sellers of glass bangles; Ganjam leading by 1 or 2 more persons. Third in the number of cotton weavers hand industry; comb and tooth-stick makers; and Fourth in the number of Basket, mat &c. makers and sellers.

RESERVING CROSS-EXAMINATION:—The District Magistrate observes that Magistrates too often allow accused persons to reserve cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses and grant adjournments for that purpose. He evidently thinks that this unnecessarily prolongs the trial of the case. He does not appear to take notice of the following facts:—

(1) This reservation is allowed only in important cases.

(2) Abstaining from cross-examining the prosecution witnesses till the close of the examination-in-chief of all the prosecution witnesses, saves time by the Magistrate and the Counsel understanding the whole case properly and restricting the cross-examination to relevant points instead of beating about the bush as very often happens otherwise.

(3) Magistrates do not generally adjourn the cases for the purpose of cross-examination that has been reserved nor permit the reservation itself except in cases when all the witnesses either could not be examined and cross-examined then or are not present and the Magistrate prefers to go on with all the examination-in-chief to understand the case better instead of finishing one or two witnesses and adjourning without getting a fair insight into the nature of the case. The District Magistrate also says "granting adjournment for the mere asking or granting more than one adjournment should be avoided." This direction is based on a totally unwarranted assumption. The Magistrates really want protection from pestering police prosecutors who are responsible for more adjournments than the accused. We hope Magistrates will not forget that substantial justice will have to be looked into in each case and not literal adherence to ill-considered directions of the District Magistrate such as the above.

RANIPET NOTES.

OUR MARTIAL VISITORS:—We have for our visitors His Imperial Majesty's troops quartered upon us in the shade of several hundreds of Artillerymen. Our ever-active Head Assistant Collector made excellent arrangements for their and their horses' happy stay amongst us. The liquor shop in the locality was ordered to be closed for the days our visitors remain here. The visit did not rouse any martial spirit in us. How can it, as we are at present circumstanced? We felt it in the scarcity of carts and general demand for grass, fowls and labourers.

THE RETURN OF THE FEE-GATHERERS:—When Ranipet Court took shape it was formed of the portions sliced out of the adjacent fat Courts of Vellore, Sholinghur and Arni. Then some enterprising pleaders were enticed away here. They have all since returned home much wiser than when they came here. Those who remain are however sufficient for all purposes.

OUR PLACE IN THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION:—I happened to procure a printed list of the articles exhibited at Madras and there I don't find any evidence of Ranipet Committee's work. But don't you readers be carried away by this calumny of our committee by the Madras printers. Several saw our leaders going breathlessly from shop to shop selecting things at the last moment for the exhibition. I had not recovered myself from the surprise at our extremely good show before they were hurriedly taken away to Madras and hence was not able to know what they actually were. I expected to hear glowing accounts of our exhibits from the visitors to the Exhibition. This was perhaps the case with every patriot of every town. But I had not expected such libellous omission of us from all accounts. Why not our leaders, here, I say publish a true account in your columns which may be called by ignorant men "singing their own praises". We shall not be so negligent in the next local exhibition here.

THE WALLAJAH MUNICIPALITY MOVING:—The strength of the Municipal Council has been reduced but what inspires a day dreamer like me is the logical conclusion to which the reason of the reduction will lead, viz, diminished population and difficult member-hunting. In short does the Municipality move towards our town? It made formerly an attempt to swallow us but our tough Chairman protected us from that misfortune and obliteration. I hope the new Court and the old division head quarters won't be reasons to precipitate us into a Municipal body. The new Court is not yet assured to us and the old one—well,

I don't mind dreaming it may go to Tirupati when the new District is formed. I am sorry for the otherwise would be civic fathers.

THE PALAR BANKS—NOT COOL ENOUGH:—What do you think of us when I boast that my town has thinkers bold enough to suggest our inviting the Provincial Conference to this District—evidently the result of the holiday trip to Madras where the rains heavy as they were, were not able to cool their enthusiasm or our milkriver banks either. Nobody can have any objection to their thinking about this but let this not prevent their taking in hand at once the work of the next conference and exhibition of the District.

TIRUPATI NOTES.

JUDICIAL:—The new Munsif Mr. D Raghavendra Rao took charge on the 2nd instant and has begun to work in right earnest. He wants to dispose of work without delay. The work of Judges is rather difficult. They have to see that time is not wasted and also that justice does not suffer by a too rigid adherence to principles. It is too soon to say anything about our new Munsif.

MUNICIPAL:—Mr. T. N. Subbaramayya, our Chairman and Sub-Magistrate goes as Manager of Kalahasti Estate. We do not know who our successor is. The conference demanded a non-official Chairman. The District Association will do well to move specially in the matter. Our Honorable Member may also interpellate on the subject and see that our next Chairman is a non-official.

DEVASTANAM:—Gold, silver and other articles received from pilgrims is sold by auction in the Devasthanam Cutcherry. The date of sale is published in the Madras Dailies. However I don't think it is to the interest of the Devasthanam to sell these costly things in such a small place like Tirupati where bidders are very few. The result will be that only a few well-to-do residents bid at every auction and become the habitual purchasers. It would be much better to ascertain the market value of the articles asking somebody to estimate them. It is perhaps presumption on my part to say anything further. There is a rumour that Tirupati is to be purchased for the Devasthanam. It will be a very good thing if the Devasthanam has immoveable property which cannot be easily alienated. I hope that a fair price will be fixed by the Court of Wards. The Trustee of the temple will certainly take care to see that the bargain is not dear to the Devasthanam.

MISCELLANEOUS:—One of our temple elephants delivered of a young elephant a rare sight I think in a town. The Indian's superstition is that if such an event occurs in a town some evil will happen to the King and in the case at present perhaps the Mahant is the King. I am an English educated man and boast that I am free from this superstition. However the young elephant has itself died and I suppose when the cause itself has been removed, its evil effect can't follow.

KALAHASTI NOTES.

The Season is very favourable here. Although much damage was caused in the District as a whole on account of the recent heavy rains, yet these parts did not share those calamities. The present Hospital Assistant Mr. M. Narasimha Naidu is now the Chairman of our Union. He is popular both as an Hospital Assistant and as the Chairman of the Union, although the Sanitation of the town has not yet in any way improved. But he is liked by the people of the locality having the bright hopes of the future Sanitation, which they expect to be realized by him. The transfer of the previous very unpopular Chairman, and the Hospital Assistant, has relieved the people of their troubles especially the innocent and poverty-stricken Yauvaees and scavengers of the place.

There is a rumour that Mr. K. Raghavendra Row Garu, B. A., the Manager of the Kalahasti Estate will revert to his former appointment and Mr. Subbaramiah Garu the present Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tirupati will act for him. Mr. Sachidananda Sastry Garu, B. A. will be in charge of the Tirupati Division. A perjury case against a Karnam, one Siddulu alias Kanniah of Anjur Village who was also Karnam of the Village of Gilakasamudram which was long pending, from the year 1900, in the first Class Magistrate's Court of North Arcot, on account of the frequent transfers of the Divisional Magistrates, at last came to a close by the conviction of accused. The conviction has been upheld by the District Judge.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE KARVETNAGAR AND KALAHASTI ESTATES:—We have received complaints regarding the loose check of the estimates prepared by the Engineer of the Estates. The Court of Wards have apparently resolved to spend large sums on the repair of irrigation sources in the hope of increasing the rent derivable from the tenants. It is however thought that the estimates are not properly checked by anybody but passed as prepared by the Engineer. Government takes a good percentage for supervision and it would be better if these estimates are approved of by at least the Executive Engineer if not the Superintending Engineer. It might be said that

there is no room for complaint as in the Zamindar's regime the service of this quality too was not available. But it could not be forgotten that the man whose money was spent had the final voice then whereas now persons deal with money not their own.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, MANAGER OF KALAHASTI ESTATE goes on leave and Mr. T. N. Subbaramayya Garu, Sub-Magistrate is reported to be his successor. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, it is believed, will not return to this appointment. Rumours were afloat regarding his views on the Kalahasti Estate affairs that they were not hopeful. He was of opinion that the present establishment is too costly and that if this state of things were to continue the Estate could not be saved. It would be useful to the public to know the views of this officer who has been in charge of the Estate for a tolerably good time. But that may never be especially if they were not to agree with his superiors' views.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, CHITTOOR

The Director of Public Instruction in his recent Proceedings on the Inspection report of the Inspector of Schools, notes with satisfaction the improvement in the strength and the finances of the school. The Director adds that fair results were shown at the public examinations and the results of the inspection gave evidence of careful and intelligent teaching of English throughout the school. As regards the recent agitation directed against the present Head Master, the Director, expresses regret and endorses the view of the Inspector that it rested on no proper foundation. The Director hopes that the parents will co-operate more in future with the Head Master for the welfare of the school and remarks that it is to the Head Master's credit that he did not allow the recent demoralizing occurrences to weaken the discipline.

Chittoor, }
14-1-04 } *Neutral.*

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the under-mentioned payments of subscriptions for the Edward Town Hall during December 1903.

	Rs. A. P.
M. R. Ry. R. Subramania Aiyar	... 1-0-0
" D. V. Rajagopalachariar	... 5-0-0
" C. V. Sampath Aiyangar	... 20-0-0
" V. Gopala Aiyar	... 1-0-0
" E. Suryanarayanaiayya	... 8-0-0
" M. Abboy Naidu	... 1-0-0
" U. Rangachariar	... 0-8-0
" Chellappa Aiyar	... 0-4-0
" C. Rajagopalachariar	... 2-0-0
" B. M. Visvanatha Aiyar	... 2-8-0

M. R. Ry. V. Lakshmana Chetti	... 0-8-0
" T. Aiyaviengar	... 0-8-0
Honourable L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer	... 10-0-0
M. R. Ry. T. V. Rangachariar	... 1-0-0
" P. Sreenivasachariar	... 1-0-0
" N. Sreenivasa Varadachariar	... 3-0-0
" P. Rangachariar	... 1-0-0
" T. T. Veera Raghavachariar	... 5-0-0

Total Rs. 63-4-0

Total subscriptions as per account of last month	... } 1,047-4-0
Subscriptions promised during the month of December 1903	... } 5-0-0

Total Rs. 1,052-4-0

Amount collected as per account of last month	... } 440-2-0
Do during December 1903	... } 63-4-0

Total Rs. 503-6-0

Amount expended as per account of last month	185-6-1
Do during December 1903	26-11-0

Total Rs. 212-1-1 212-1-1

Balance Rs. 291-4-11

With the Treasurer	... 225-6-4
With the Secretary	... 65-14-7

Total Rs. 291-4-11

Chittoor, } V. Veeraraghava Chariar,
5-1-1904 } Secretary to the Edward Town Hall.

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform that the following 7 currency notes to the value of Rs. 700 were lost in the Bazaar Street, Chittoor on the morning of the 14th Instant at 9 A. M. and offers a present of Rs. 100 to those who trace out their recovery.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES LOST.

1. B. A. 79-28457	... Rs. 100
2. B. A. 79-15686	... " 100
3. J. A. 6-12812	... " 100
4. J. A. 6-14238	... " 100
5. J. A. 6-15131	... " 100
6. B. A. 79-28594	... " 100
7. J. A. 6-16642	... " 100

Chittoor } PANUGUNTA NALLIAH SETTY,
16-1-1904. } Rice Merchant, Bazaar Street,
Chittoor.

THE PATRIOT.

Annual Subscription. {
Town 1 Re; Mofussil 1½ Rs. }

Published Every Month.

{ Rate of Advertisement
Two Annas a Line.

Vol. V }

North Arcot (Madras), February 1904.

{ No. 2.

Ourselves.

Our readers will observe that from the last month, 'the Patriot' has commenced its fifth year of existence. It was started in the year 1900 by Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L. who was practically its Editor, till the end of 1902 when he severed his connection with the paper. Since then one who was helping him latterly in his editorial work was conducting the paper and it will have been seen that the paper has been maintaining its original tone all along. From the beginning of this year, the undersigned has declared himself the Editor and proprietor of the paper with the object of giving it permanency as there were certain misapprehensions entertained in some quarters with reference to it. It may be added that the conductors of the paper will spare no pains to serve the interests of the public through this monthly publication as they have been doing in the past and they appeal to the public for encouragement and support. Friends in the mofussil are particularly requested to send news letters regularly every month for publication and they are also requested to help to secure a wider circulation for it. Subscribers are requested to send their subscriptions in advance without putting us to the necessity of recovering arrears in the last month of the year by V.P.P. though the V. P. charge is not more than that for M. O. remittance. The amount of subscription is small and it is hoped that none will grudge the advance payment of this sum. All remittances and contributions must hereafter be made to the undersigned and not to Mr. M. Ramanuja Chariar of the V. J. Press, Chittoor who has ceased his connection with the paper.

V. Veeraraghavachariar, B.A.

The Patriot.

THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT. (ANOTHER ORDEAL).

The Theosophical Society of which Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky were the founders is now undergoing a new ordeal from which it is difficult and in our opinion impossible for the movement to emerge unscathed. "Isis Very Much Unveiled" and "Isis Further Unveiled" did not much affect the movement which appealed to the credulous nature of humanity. The Theosophical movement has succeeded in India more than anywhere else and the ordeal we refer to is of a very momentous nature as on that depends whether it is to stay in India or not. The Theosophists have been appealing to the intellect and reason of young India along with rousing their pride by referring to their glorious past and promising similar glory for the future. They have also been appealing in an equally enthusiastical manner to the other religionists and to justify their position, they have been compelled to state that there is a fundamental commonness in all religions. So far all was smooth sailing. Thousands of ardent and truth-loving persons flocked to the movement eager to claim the newly found brotherhood in persons whom they thought to be their most irreconcilable religious opponents. Never was there such a religious revivalism in India, since perhaps the days of Buddha, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madva. Politics, social reform and all other fields of activity were deserted by their most promising supporters and followers for this new field of universal and infinite prosperity. All went to learn from Mrs Annie Besant, the wielder of the Theosophical magic wand and went home with great glee to read the books of their ancestors which they had cast away in their blindness of materialism and agnosticism of modern days. The pandits, said they, are responsible for all the bigotry in India. They misinterpret and quibble. Their forefathers were admirable and excellent men. There was nothing irreconcilable really in their teachings. With this idea it was not long before they pined

for an institution where to train their youth and the Central Hindu College, Benares owes its existence to many a pious and Orthodox Hindu. Now came the real difficulty. It taxed all the Theosophical intellect to prepare a common text book of ancient Hindu Religion from the motley sects that have arisen out of it and the Sanathana Dharma Series were issued with a bold preface that none—not even the most Orthodox Hindu of any sect—could raise an objection to the Books. Here there was a centre of attraction to all doubting minds—to those who had gone to Theosophy not doubting its capacity to reconcile but only ignorant of how it is going to do it, as well to those who were doubtful of its capacity itself so to reconcile but whose sympathies were with the Theosophists in their very estimable object of reconciliation. Those who had gone far into Theosophy and were studying the details of the Astral, the Devachanic and the other planes could not be induced to leave their interesting and advanced studies to take part in the discussion of the very elementary question as to whether reconciliation is possible and smiled piteously on the doubting doomed. They are counting their steps to heaven as surely as any widow does hers by pious gifts of the nine grains &c. as ordained by the Garuda Purana. The study of the story of the Atlantis, the civilisation of Peru in its first round as disclosed by Akasic records, which is more interesting than the Arabian Nights could not be disturbed though it be for the purpose of saving them from perishing amidst the ruins of the building whose foundation is tottering. Well, then, a critical examination of the common book caused dismay among some Theosophists and dashed out the hopes of their Hindu sympathisers. The following passage alone is enough to cause this:—

"In the three Schools of Vedanta a man learns to climb from the idea of himself as separate from Brahman (Dvaita Vedanta) to the thought that he is a part of Brahman that can unite with Him (Visishtadvaita Vedanta), and finally that he is and ever has been Brahman veiled from himself by Avidya (Advaita Vedanta)"—Advanced Text Book of Hindu Religion & Ethics, Page 36.

In her lecture on "Hinduism" in the "Four Great Religions," Annie Besant says that the three schools of Vedanta ought not to be considered as antagonistic to each other, but ought to be viewed as successive steps, the one leading to the other, the Dvaita to the Visishtadvaita and the Visishtadvaita to the Advaita.

So much as regards Hindu Religion. The Advanced Text Book adds that man wanders about in the universe so long as he thinks of himself as different from God; knowing himself to be one with him, he obtains liberation (p. 89) This also is based on the Advaitic view. Then as to Hindu Ethics the Advanced Text Book bases it on Advaitism as will be seen from the following quotations:—

"The ultimate object of morality is to bring about Universal Happiness by uniting the separated selves with each other and with the supreme self." (p 259). "The first thing we learn from religion is the unity of all selves, and this is the foundation of Ethics" (p 262). "The basis of morality is the recognition of the unity of the self, and therefore the establishment of mutually helpful relations between all separated selves" (p 268). "All virtue, all that is good springs from recognizing the unity of the self, and all vice, all that is evil, similarly arises from disregard of this truth, and from the feeling that the self is not one, but many" (p. 272). "Man has gradually to transcend the idea of separateness. He has to recognize the unity of all selves and in practice, to do everything that helps to strengthen the recognition of that Unity. This is spiritual evolution. That which favours the tendency towards unity is right and that which goes against it is wrong" (p 274). "The whole tendency of evolution is towards the assertion of the Unity of all selves, is to seek the One Life amidst the diverse forms of life and thus to follow the path that leads to Union, i. e., the path of Truth. The Standard of Ethics is in other words to unite and not to divide" (p. 289). "Each Jivatma being of the nature of the one self, it is ever, when embodied in a separate form, seeking union with the self in other forms. This search for unity, for the bliss of union, is instinctive, and results when the union is found, in perfect happiness" (p 309.) "Thus Ethics leads us to the highest religion, to the realization of the highest truths, and when Ethics reaches its goal, the barrier between Ethics and Religion vanishes away. Ethics becomes Religion and Religion Ethics. The Hindu ethical system is a branch of the Hindu Religion and the one cannot be separated from the other" (p 310).

What a thrill of ecstasy ought to pass through the mind of the Advaitins and Monistic Theosophists and what an amount of scope it offers for the caricaturists in the Punch or the Review of Reviews. Fortunately the majority of Theosophists are Advaitins and monists and they have a sufficient hold on the pliant minds of their Visishtadvaitin friends who are a few and Dvaitins who are perhaps none. The boom therefore cannot be wholesale or instantaneous if this should be the only cause. There appears to be a far more important and serious cause likely to lay bare the Theosophical field. Elsewhere will be found a correspondence in which the resignation in a body of the orthodox members in charge of the Central Hindu College, Benares is referred to. Mrs. Besant's Lecture on the Value of Theosophy in the raising of India was also for the purpose of meeting a growing discontent among many and it fell flat on them. She defended it on the ground that superstition is better than Scepticism. Let us hear Bacon:—"Atheism leaves a

man to sense, to philosophy, to natural piety, to laws, to reputation, all of which may be guides to an untoward moral virtue, though religion were not; but superstition dismounts all these and erecteth an absolute monarchy in the minds of men." The Theosophical movement in rousing young India's conceit by a reference to its glorious past before their intellects were fully developed, made them believe that past to be glorious with all the superstitions it had gathered during its great length. To this was added the highly non-natural works by the Theosophical writers like Leadbeater (highly inspired of the Mahatmas) and the result is superstition all round which Bacon so much feared—"Superstition has been the confusion of many states". But what are states to these modern superstitious men who are so near their summum Bonum? Mrs. Besant, however, we are sure, will regret for this state of affairs. Her intellect was first unshackled by means of Free thought from the rusted thoughts of old before turning out a Theosophist and she knows where to stop. Her admirable speech on the occasion of the opening of the Hindu Association shows it. But those who rushed to Theosophy and found it raking up in their minds the superstitious fears which were falling into slumber at the soothing breeze of the new civilisation will regret the clog to progress caused by Theosophy. Orthodox Hinduism is however neither conservative nor easily effaceable. Great as Buddha was, he was able only to leave some influence on the externals of Hinduism. Theosophy can never hope to carry Orthodox Hindus along with it in its progress. Left to themselves, they would have willingly followed young India which was progressing on rational lines and extracted that respect for the old which the youths had forgotten in their anxiety for another essential goal. The Theosophists by trying to carry young India along with the Orthodox have made them not only miss the train of progress but also renewed the shackles with which the orthodox had hitherto prevented them from progress. The Orthodox will not now leave Theosophy without dragging down the Young India coupled with them. But the path for the rest is open and they may pass by the wreck of Theosophy with its train.

VEDANTA—THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

(A paper read by Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiyar B.A., B.L., on 31—1—1904 on the occasion of opening the Herbert Spencer Memorial at Chittoor and approved of by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Sivaganga).

Every age of the world and every people, the mind of which has attained to any degree of cultivation, have tried to unravel the problems of their own existence and of the universe around them. An adequate knowledge of the universe

is the aim of the highest scientific thought. Each science professes to give the last word that can, for the time, be said, not on the universe as a whole, but on that particular part of it with which it is concerned. If the several sciences give only the final deliverances that can be made, for the time being, in their respective spheres, philosophy gives a comprehensive conception of the universe. Unification is the characteristic of developing thought and science is at its highest when it interprets all orders of phenomena as differently conditioned manifestations of one kind of substance. The Philosophy of Science teaches, in the words of Herbert Spencer, that there is one absolute reality which produces the Relative Reality whose manifestations are spirit and matter. The Philosophy of science further teaches that the individual consciousness is a specialized form of the Infinite and eternal Energy and that at death the elements of the individual consciousness lapse into the Infinite and Eternal Energy whence they were derived.

Vedanta is the Philosophy of the Upanishads which are generally found at the end of the Vedas and in one of the Upanishads it is said that the quintessence of the Vedanta is found in the Mandukyopanishad, which treats of Brahman, the one Absolute Reality by explaining its symbol AUM whose letters A, U and M represent respectively the material, the spiritual and the causal conditions of Brahman.

Vedanta, according to Sri Sankara, teaches, like the Philosophy of Science, that there is one Absolute Reality (Brahman) which produces the Relative Reality (Ishvara) whose manifestations are spirit (chit) and matter (achit). Brahman is all and atma or the individual soul is Brahman.

Vedanta further teaches that atma is born again and again, until it realizes itself as Brahman.

Brahman appears in three conditions, the material, the spiritual and the causal, corresponding to the wakeful, the dreamy and the slumbering states. The material condition is the first condition of Brahman. One must first contemplate on the material condition, till he identifies himself with it. Embodiment is common to the contemplator's body and the things of the universe and it is omnipresent throughout the material universe. The meditator on the material condition must contemplate on the omnipresence of Brahman in the universe, manifested as embodiment in all the substances of the universe and this meditation leads to identification with the all-embodiment in the universe. The second or the spiritual condition is superior to the material condition, the objects of the spiritual condition being finer and subtler than those of the material condition. The spiritual condition is made up of ideas and here the elements are yet single-fold and the forms are composed of simple subtle elements

which are the parents of the grosser ones. The common thing in this condition is idea or knowledge. The meditator here meditates that he is no longer a lifeless thing, but life and consciousness and this meditation leads to identification with universal knowledge or consciousness. The third or the causal condition, where there is no conception of different objects, is the state in which the knowledge of the material and the spiritual conditions of Brahman becomes uniform and in this condition the *atma* is conscious of the three states as unified, like the different ornaments melted into a single compact mass or like the effects in the cause. The material condition disappears in the spiritual & the spiritual in the causal condition. The spiritual and the material conditions proceed from Brahman in its third condition and this state, when it expands, gives rise to the evolution of the manifested universe and when it draws back, the manifested universe finds resort in the original source, like effects in their cause. Brahman expands by virtue of its own laws like a lotus that opens and shuts itself, or like a serpent that coils up or lengthens its body. The contemplator must now realize himself as the source and resort of all and he will thus identify himself with the causal condition of Brahman. He who thus meditates on the material, spiritual and causal conditions of Brahman will realize Brahman, *i. e.*, he now finds himself as Brahman and he who realizes himself as Brahman becomes immortal and secures emancipation from the misery of rebirth and all mortal joy and suffering.

THE VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

(True Translation of a lecture delivered in Telugu by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Sivaganga at Chittoor on 6-2-1904).

*Slokarthena Pravakshyami Yaduktam Granthakotibhihi
Brahma satyam Jagannitya Jivo Brahmaiva Niparah*

In this half a verse Sri Sankara Charya has given the quintessence of the Vedanta Philosophy. Brahman alone is real. The Jiva is Brahman. The universe is phenomenal. The universe is neither as real as Brahman, nor is it unreal in the sense that it is non-existent like the horns of a hare, the flower in the sky or the children of a barren woman. Hence the universe is called *Maya* or Indescribable. The Visishtadvaitins and the Dvaitins accept the three entities of Brahman, Jiva and universe which the Advaitins do not accept. The Advaitins in doing so rely on the *Srutis*—*Parevyaye Sarva Yeki Bhavanti* and *Ekam Evadvityam Brahm a nechananasthikinchana* which teach that there is only one secondless existence. The Visishtadvaitins and the Dvaitins hold that the three entities of Brahman, Jiva and the universe are separate and eternal and that they never become one. The Visishtadvaitins however hold that though Jiva is separate from Brahman, yet it becomes one with it in a manner though it even then retains its conscious-

ness of separateness from the Brahman and the universe. The Dvaitins say with reference to this that what the Visishtadvaitins call Oneness is really not Oneness, for even then according to them the Jiva retains its consciousness of separateness from Brahman and the universe. The Dvaitins hold that the Jiva never becomes One with Brahman. Thus though there is this apparent difference between the Visishtadvaitins and the Dvaitins, they yet agree in all other respects and differ alike from the Advaitins. The Advaitins say that as long as ignorance lasts, the Brahman, the Jiva and the universe appear separate and that on the rising of wisdom, they are known to be one. In saying so, they rely on the *Sruti*:—*Brahmavid Brahmaiva Bhavati*. Until this idea of unity arises, the Jiva is not liberated from the *Samsara*. As soon as this idea of unity arises, the Jiva is free from the trammels of *Samsara*, as the *Sruti* says *Kshiyante kashyaka manasi Tasmin Dhrishte paravare*. The Visishtadvaitins and the Dvaitins hold that for salvation, the *Jnanamarga* and the *Karma Marga* are both essential. But the Advaitins hold according to the saying *Jnanathevathu Kaivalyam* that *Jnana* alone is the means of Salvation. They however say that for *Jnana*, purity and oneness of mind are essential, which are produced by *Karma Marga*. *Upasana* is included in *Karma Marga*. *Bhakti* and *Sradha* are necessary for *Karma*. He who thus follows the *karma marga* attains purity and oneness of mind and then acquires by the study of *Vedants*, the knowledge of the Oneness of all. And when he becomes firm in this knowledge of the oneness of all, as is said in the *Sruti* *Sarvam Khalividam Brahma* and *Tajjalanithi Shanta Upasitha*, he becomes liberated from the bondage of *Samsara*.
AUM TAT SAT.

THE LATE MR. HERBERT SPENCER ON VEDANTA.

The late Mr. Herbert Spencer wrote just before his death in December 1903 with reference to the Vedanta Philosophy of Sri Sankara that he was "gratified to find a Philosophy akin to his own taught in India" This was in answer to a letter forwarding a pamphlet called the "Religion of Science" which is printed as Appendix to "Vedanta, the Philosophy of Science" published as the last number of the "Awakener of India" Series in which was shown the fundamental agreement between Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy of Science and Sri Sankara's Vedanta Philosophy, which is adopted by Theosophy. In the above pamphlet were also quoted extracts from Theosophical and Vedantic writers comparing the two Philosophies of which a few are given below. It is regrettable that Mr. Herbert Spencer was not informed earlier by any one, of this fundamental agreement between his Philosophy and that of Sri Sankara, which

is adopted by Theosophy. In fact he wrote in his letter referred to above that he "regretted he could not owing to his invalid state enter into a discussion of the subject". Madame Blavatsky wrote in her *Secret Doctrine*:—

"The Esoteric Doctrine, like Advaitism, teaches that there exists but One Infinite Essence from all eternity. The occultists are at one with the Advaita Vedantins who teach that the one secondless existence is Advaita, without a second, and all the rest is Maya, phenomenal. There can be neither two infinities nor two absolutes. The nearest exponent of Esoteric Philosophy is the Vedanta as expounded by the Advaita Vedantists. The occultist as well the Advaita Vedantin would have much to say against the Visishtadvaitic (as well as the Dvaitic) view that Brahman is the changeless, eternal substance and that chit (spirit) and achit (matter) are its garment or body. Herbert Spencer holds that the nature of the First Cause, the Eternal Reality, may be essentially the same as that of the consciousness which wells up within us. This doctrine of Herbert Spencer brings him very near to the Esoteric and the Advaitic tenet. Herbert Spencer only reflects an aspect of the old Esoteric philosophy when he says that that which persists unchanging in quality but ever changing in form, under these sensible appearances which the universe presents to us is a power which we are obliged to recognize as without limit in space and without beginning or end in time".

Similar remarks comparing Herbert Spencer's Philosophy with Theosophy and the Philosophy of the Upanishads or the Vedanta, are made by Miss Edger in her *Elements of Theosophy*.

Har Narain in his *Vedic Philosophy* says:—

"Mr. Herbert Spencer has arrived at a correct and sound conclusion in his 'First principles' that there is only one absolute Reality. Mr. Herbert Spencer agrees with Sri Sankara in holding that there is only one Reality underlying all phenomena and that all the phenomena being only appearances of the Real Entity are true only in their relative nature. The Philosophical thoughts of the Dualists do not even go so far as those of Mr. Herbert Spencer have done. They believe in the ultimate existence of matter, of individual soul and of God. It is not understood how they believe in the absolute and independent existence of the other two entities, matter & the Individual soul. How do they meet the objection that matter & Individual soul having respective independent existence of their own, cannot allow God to remain omnipresent & all pervading; they are bound to cripple Him logically and render him finite and conditioned. This objection does not apply to the monists, the followers of Sankara who believe Brahman to be the only material and efficient cause of the universe. The existence of the Trinity which the Dualists preach is a relative and not an ultimate truth.

Tripathi also in his *Sketch of Vedanta Philosophy* says that Mr. Herbert Spencer and Sri Sankara agree fundamentally. The Philosophy of absolute monism taught by Herbert Spencer is considered to agree with Advaitism also by Manilal Dvivedi in his *Advaitism or Monism*. A similar view is expressed by Sitanath Tatva Bhushan in his *Vedanta and Its relation to Modern Thought*. The agreement of Sri Sankara and Herbert Spencer will be evident from the following quotation from Herbert Spencer's "First Principles" in which the words used by Sri Sankara to explain the same idea are given in brackets:—"There is but one secondless absolute reality, (Brahman) which produces the Relative Reality (Ishvara) whose manifestations are spirit (chit) and matter (achit)".

GENERAL NOTES:

CHEAP POPULARITY:—The complaint that superior European officers do not move with the people and understand them has given occasion to new methods of acquiring cheap popularity. His Excellency the Governor is the pioneer in these days of the movement of going to villages and conversing with ryots direct. The indifference of previous Governors naturally made the Indians prepossessed in favour of the present one. It was a great condescension they thought for a Governor to meet poor people. For a time this worked well. But now that the tours of His Excellency have been many, his addresses numerous and entertainments plenty a feeling is slowly creeping in whether all these tours, meeting ryots &c. are not mere sham; whether any lasting impression beyond a hazy and general idea of the ignorance and perhaps poverty of the masses, is left on the mind of His Excellency. H. E. has no doubt had long talks with deputations and his answers were no better than the ordinary routine ones on paper. Villagers could not be expected to discuss great administrative problems with the Governor and their grievances are confined to oppression by individual officers which they could not give out for fear of the District officials who accompany the Governor in his tours. Perhaps there is room for him to think there are no real grievances. However it is evident that no great good is expected out of these tours and talks with ryots. We however are glad to notice that this example of H. E. has been followed by several civilians who while in camps make it a point to meet the villagers and chat with them. This is really good in a way.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL:—Mr. Arundel explained that in the Select Committee important changes have been made which ought to satisfy all reasonable men.

(1) Publication of Civil Secrets have been made bailable and noncognizable. This is indeed a great change and if civil secrets are at all crimes this change must give satisfaction to all.

(2) The civil secrets whose disclosure is criminal are defined to be matters regarding the relations between the Indian and Home Governments and the native states and those concerning the public debt and fiscal matters when their publication will affect the public safety. This also is a great climb down from the position taken by Government in the original bill but is alarming enough. The Government of India are always thought to be high handed towards the native states and the most serious complaints have been made against its actions in that direction. Since Lord Dalhousie's time, the annexation policy has given place to one of autocratic interference with even the ordinary liberty of the Princes and the necessity for the new measure is not felt

by the public however useful it may be to the already postering Residents in the States and the Government which blindly acts on their one-sided reports. Fiscal matters are vague enough. "Other affairs" also are incited & hence the proposed definition is no change at all in the bill. Lord Curzon would do well however to concert measures making it impossible for such secrets to leak out instead of forging fetters for one who publishes them bonafide under the impression that public safety requires their publication, not secrecy. It is an abuse of legislative power which the Indian Government is making when it enacts such measures to save individual officers from criticism.

(3) Entering an office is made penal only when the person who so enters has no right to do so. Who has got a right to enter an office is nowhere stated. To make mere entry into an office penal is unnecessary and harmful. The addition made in the select committee is a mere truism. No real alteration has been made.

On the whole though some concessions have been made, the bill is still pernicious and unnecessary and Lord Curzon's Official Secrets Bill will be as unpopular as the Vernacular Press bill of Lord Lytton and even more so as Lord Curzon has not the support of the Anglo-Indian Press which Lord Lytton had and as it is not possible to expect Lord Ripon or another like him in the near future.

LOCAL NOTES.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE CIVIL APOTHECARY, ARNI:— We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wale, the Civil Apothecary at Arni was waylaid and severely beaten on his way home from Salyavijanagarām where he had been to attend to a suspicious case of plague. He was beaten all over the body and received a severe blow on the head which lay bare the skull bone. It seems he had a pistol but was over powered by numbers before he could use it. The District Medical Sanitary officer was wired for and the Deputy Magistrate is trying to find out the culprits. It is the duty of the officers on the spot to administer plague measures with caution and tact and we cannot understand why the Civil Apothecary should have been so severely handled. The ruffians who assaulted him should be severely dealt with as nothing could justify their brutal action. Some however say that the assault was by some robbers. We await with interest the result of the enquiry.

OVERZEALOUS PLAGUE MEASURES:— Plague is all around us and vigilance should certainly be used by our officers. Mr. Vaughan is reported to have ordered the evacuation of Salyavijanagarām in 12 hours. That place is comparatively free from plague, only a case or 2 having occurred. The notice given was very

short and *where were all the people to go.* The nearest place is Arni which is completely infected and there was no prohibition from the people going there. Did Mr. Vaughan comprehend the full effect of his order, the inconvenience, the dissatisfaction and the positive evil it would cause. Some think this is the result of the assault on the Apothecary. We hope not. The people evacuate a place of their own accord when there are even very few cases of genuine plague *e. g.* Arni is deserted without any order of Mr. Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan's action in heartlessly ordering women, children, old, sick, poor persons, all to leave their homes in 12 hours cannot at all be justified.

OUR DISTRICT GAZETTE:— The proceedings of the Ranipet Taluq Board meetings held on the 7th August 1903 and 29th August 1903 are published in the Gazette for February 1904—full six months after. The Vellore Municipal proceedings of 26th October 1903 and 6th November 1903 are also published in the current month's Gazette. Are these not instances of preventible delay? The publication of the proceedings of the Chittoor Taluq Board meeting of the 16th January 1904 stands in bold relief.

Again in the Magisterial sheet old and new decisions, rulings and government orders are briefly reported apparently for the guidance of the Magistrates. Among them is the following. "The manager of the East Coast Railway is the officer to whom notices of appeals against convictions for Railway offences committed on the East Coast and Bezwada extension Railways should be given by appellate Courts". We are not aware of the existence of this "manager" at present. The East Coast Railway ceased to exist as a separate entity long ago and the person who unearthed the order of 1900 for publication in 1904 ought to have been aware of this change. Are the subordinate magistrates liable to dismissal and other punishments if they don't obey correctly the instructions given in the District Gazette under the authority of the District Magistrate?

SPENCER MEMORIAL AT CHITTOOR:— Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiyar presented to the Chittoor Association a lamp post and a lamp in memory of the late Herbert Spencer. The opening ceremony was performed by the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer on the 31st January 1904 preceded by an eloquent speech on Spencer and his Philosophy. He said that Spencer was one of the greatest Philosophers of the world and that it might be very long before the world could produce another such mighty mind. Spencer's love of truth, his courageous enunciations of propositions, his careful verification of the accuracy of every link in the chain of his reasoning with reference to existing facts and the wonderful energy with which he persisted to the end in analysing the great problem of life were briefly touched upon in glowing terms by the speaker. The one feature of Spencer's life and teachings on which the speaker dwelt and rightly so for a long time was the obloquy

visited on him for his alleged Agnosticism. Spencer's oft-quoted "Unknown and Unknowable" referred only to the nature of the ultimate cause and in the opinion of the speaker if Spencer were an Agnostic for the expression of this opinion, no man on earth could escape the charge of Agnosticism. If only those who level this charge against Spencer thought well they could not with sincerity say Spencer deserved the appellation of Agnostic any more than themselves. The speaker closed his speech with thanks to Mr. Ramasami Aiyar for his generous gift. In the evening Mr. Ramasami Aiyar gave a lecture on *Vedanta—the Philosophy of Science* in which he showed how Sankara and Spencer agreed fundamentally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORTHODOX HINDUISM *versus* THEOSOPHY, AND SOCIAL REFORM.

It is a good sign of the times that Theosophy is now recognizing the necessity of Social Reform. It was the other day that under the auspices of Mrs. Annie Besant the "Hindu Association" was started in Madras which accepted post-puberty marriages, sea-voyage, late marriages for boys and other items of the Social Reformer's programme except widow marriage and amalgamation of castes. Since then Mrs. Besant has said that as regards the virgin widows, she would advise celibacy but not compel it and that she will not consider widow remarriage as a moral sin but that she thinks it is a social blunder. She is for raising the marriageable age of girls even beyond the physiological limit observed by the Hindus. She is for wresting the Shastras a little for their benefit. Truth as manifested in nature cannot be different from truth as it presented itself to the Rishis and if they seem to vary, we must be wrong somewhere in interpreting the passages of the *Srutis* of old Rishis. We ask—why not reason the same way for the benefit of the child-widow. So much about Mrs. Besant—the present High-Priestess of Hinduism to the Theosophists. We had amidst us recently Yogi Srinivasa Sastrulu who delivered lectures under the auspices of the local Theosophical Society. He is an out and out Social Reformer who spoke at the last Social Conference at Madras on widow marriage, who is in favor of sea-voyage & of post-puberty marriages. We thus find that the advanced Theosophists are coming round to Social Reform. How far this is Orthodox Hinduism is the next question. There is no doubt that Orthodox Hinduism is against the above items of Social reform which have to be worked out in spite of Orthodox Hinduism. The introduction of Social reform in the Central Hindu College, Benares, has, we understand, led to the retirement of the Orthodox Hindu members of the Board of Trustees of that College in a body. A correspondent calling himself "Pandit" writes thus to the "Pioneer" on the attitude of the Orthodox Hindu members of the Board of Trustees of the Central College. "The congratulations so generously offered to the Board of Trustees on the success of their institution in the matter of the great religious & social reforms which have been effected at the Central

Hindu College, have not been gratefully accepted for obvious reasons. The College authorities who want money have been trumpeting forth to the world that it is the Orthodox Hindu Religion and customs that they preach and practise. In the name of Orthodoxy they appeal to the Hindu Community for funds and as shrewd men of business, they have thus far met with signal success. But the Orthodox men have come to understand their real position with exactness. They believe not without reason that what is taught and practised is not the current Orthodox faith of the Hindus which has for ages past stood the test of time, and which has the sanction on its side of the Shastras, both divine and human, but Madame Blavatsky's doctrines. Portions of the books on "Hindu Religion & Ethics" cannot even bear the light of criticism. Considering the overwhelming number of the confirmed Theosophists on the Board of Trustees and on the managing Committee and also the fact that the President, Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Joint Secretary, were and are all disciples of Colonel Olcott & Mrs. Besant, it was not unnatural that the Orthodox party should have cause for suspicion, if not distrust from the very beginning. Seeing the state of affairs in the institution which did not agree with their notions, the Orthodox members have in a body retired, tendering their resignations. The Orthodox members on the board were in a hopeless minority and could not therefore check the eccentricities or control the proceedings of the managing committee. In the College itself a gradual and piecemeal abolition of the caste system is taking place under the leaven of Buddhistic doctrines. The conduct of the trustees who belong to Theosophical fraternity in ignoring the Orthodox minority in the management of the affairs of the College is simply deplorable." Reading all the above, one is tempted to question if the Theosophists are following their motto "There is no religion higher than truth" and they will do well to follow it more carefully in the future & to give up the reconciliation mains of reconciling the irreconcilables, viz, the different religions and philosophies of the world, the different philosophies of India, the Monistic and the Dualistic systems of Vedanta, science and Dualism and lastly Orthodox Hinduism and Social Reform. May policy make way for Truth!

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Magistrates of these days are men, who have little or no knowledge of law. Persons who have passed Lower Grades and who have put in some service in the Collectorate, are sent out on the responsible duty of ruling several thousands of persons in a Division. These make serious blunders, without knowing their responsible duties. They consider their duties to be to harass men in their division and to show their might by prosecuting every person. Another feature is, that a person, who is quite ignorant of the languages of the

place is made to administer justice. A person who can neither talk nor read nor understand the language, of the place is made to sit as Solomon. Poor Mr. Doraswami Aiyar, who has no head in Telugu was appointed to Kalamnasti.

It is a wonder, why the District Magistrate selects such persons, when able hands are available. To expect a fair Criminal Administration from a person, who had no experience of Magisterial business and who just passed his test, is wrong. Men who are not capable to discharge their legitimate duties, take delight in finding faults in trifles, such as, street nuisances, side encroachments in towns and petty villages.

We have been blessed with another class of Magistrates. These are persons ailing from some sickness. A Magistrate, who can hardly walk few yards and who can stir out of his mansion, only after the heat of the sun's rays subsides and a Magistrate who indulges in sleeping during the day and sits to work after sun set and makes clients and others wait till 10 or 11 P. M. We have repeatedly invited the attention of our District Magistrate, and requested him to order all Magistrates to sit to work regularly and make a note of the hour they begin, in their diaries. We believe the object of Government in having subordinate Magistrates, in various quarters, is to lessen the difficulty of loyal subjects from attending great distances, if one or two Magistrates are to preside in the divisions. Subordinate Magistrates of these days, take delight in taking up their cases at very late hours in the days and drag clients to every nook and corner of the division. Their method of teasing parties in the above manner does, we believe, discourage persons from going to Courts. We hope that our District Magistrate will be kind enough to order these Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates to discharge their Magisterial work at the Head quarters and to do their Revenue work in their camps. We pray that he will also be kind enough to appoint persons, who have been exercising 2nd Class powers and not to send persons, who have not the slightest knowledge of law nor any experience of the world. We think experience has to do good deal with weighing and appreciating evidences. If a person who passed his major part of his life as a quill driver should be sent out to administer justice, where every man's honor is at stake, we dare say there will be a failure of justice. If any division is deprived of a 2nd Class Magistrate, parties are obliged to go to other Courts which are very costly.

A REVENUE VAGARY.

In Arcot Taluq, Kodali village, Survey No. 58 out of ac. 3—44, 0—2 cents assessed at Rs. 0—2—0 in the occupation of Jagannatha Naidu of the said Ko ali

village, who was enjoying the land by keeping up straw over the same, appears to have been charged 1 Re. for the 1st time, by the Sub-Collector of North Arcot as having been encroached by the said Jagannatha Naidu. The above ground is within the village site and is described by the Revenue Inspector of the Firka as village site Poramboke. The remark of the Revenue Inspector is worthy of notice "Encroachment on village site Poramboke by heaping up straw. These appeared to me when I visited the village to be longstanding occupations by ryots. 2 annas a cent may be charged". Thereupon the Tahsildar recommends Tarim assessment and the Sub-Collector thought fit to charge one Rupee for the alleged encroachment. This was as early as 14—12—1903. The matter seems to be before the Collector. We reserve our comments till its disposal by him.

MAHANT'S HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUPATI.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:—May I request you to publish in a corner of your valuable journal that, in spite of the general slaughter throughout the Presidency, 5 have come out of 11 sent up in the Devasthanam High School for the Matriculation Examination.

TIRUCHANUR NOTES.

At Tiruchanur some of the young Aghraharamdars of Kotha and Patha Tiruchanoor Aghraharams started an Association about three years ago for the purpose of managing their communal affairs but the Association seems to have died out very soon. There appears to be a balance of Rs. 80 and odd outstanding to the credit of that Association. After the lapse of these 3 years, the youngsters have set about securing the co-operation of all the Aghraharamdars to revive the Association and have issued notices to them. This is a move in the right direction and the youngsters' action will be watched with interest by persons who are clamouring for the old system like Sir W. Wedderburn. The Police Station at Tiruchanoor is situated opposite the Tiruchanoor tank called the Padma Sarani. In the middle of the tank there is a Mantapam built of stone, wherein the Goddess of Tiruchanoor stays during the floating festival. Over the said Mantapam, there were five gilt crests or Kalasams. Recently some three of the said gilt Kalasams were stolen. It is very strange that such a thing should have happened, at a place opposite to the Police Station itself. The Station is within hearing of the noise that must necessarily have been made in the attempt to remove the Kalasams. The incident serves as a commentary on the vigilance of some of our Police.

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A LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

It was usual at this part of the year to think about the conference and concert measures to make it a success. The District Association at Chittoor would have held its annual meeting by this time and read its report of the working during the previous year. Nothing however has been done yet this year. We hear a letter was received by the Secretary of the District Association, Chittoor, from the Ranipet branch suggesting the holding of the annual meeting of that body at Ranipet. The suggestion is an excellent one and would facilitate the taking of speedy measures to make the next conference at Ranipet successful. But why this inordinate delay in holding the meeting at all? Again the rule hitherto was to hold the conference during Easter. Last year it was departed from. Perhaps the Ranipet people want to follow the Tirupati Committee and hold the conference during the summer vacation. But then the District Association alone has the power to change the date of the conference, and that body does not appear to have till now interested itself in the matter of holding the conference at all. There is certainly no fear of the conference being stopped altogether. When the leaders find leisure from their other work they will bustle and speedily arrange for the Conference. Further the last congress is perhaps responsible for the present calm. Instead of being a fitting end to one year's work and the beginning for another year's work, the congress is the sole centre of all activity and with its close every one thinks his work is over and becomes exhausted. The report of the Tanjore District Association for the past year was recently published and that of the Chingleput Association will be published in a few months. They have done much good work and our District Association has nothing to report in comparison. It has never done its duty properly from the beginning; on the contrary has grown worse year by year. In past years there were at least some signs of its living just before the conference which are absent this year. It is not

our desire to blame this or that person connected with the Association. We find fault with all the members of that body for their apathy to the movement and the office bearers are certainly more to blame than the other members. What makes the members more culpable is the storm they raise at the conference by words of living fire, pathetic appeals, and stirring eloquence on the necessity of continued work. No doubt there are a few honorable exceptions to this sweeping condemnation of ours. But so long as it makes little difference whether one falls under the rule or the exception in public estimation, these exceptions have no chance of doing any good and may eventually themselves deteriorate and fall under the rule. We regret to have to write in this strain about a movement with which we are ourselves connected. But the policy of this paper has ever been to give out the truth however unpalatable it might be. It is our confidence in the Ranipet Branch that makes us say there is no fear of the conference being stopped this year. We know it is their desire to make it very successful but if they want any help from the District Association authorities at Chittoor, they are likely to have it. They must be up and doing themselves. They have to choose their President and to select the subjects to be discussed at the conference. Last year the District Association at Chittoor seemed to claim the right of selecting the President but we do not think they have any such right. We understand Ranipet is anxious to have an Agricultural Exhibition. Plague is increasing in the District and we think it is better to avoid Exhibitions. Arni and Vellore—two places of importance which could not be omitted from any Exhibition are thick with plague. We do not however yet know the details of the Ranipet Committee programme. Then we shall be in a better position to discuss the subject.

THE SENSATIONAL CHITTOOR HIGH SCHOOL CASE.

Our readers are aware of the details of the above case in which the police prosecuted a boy of the Board High School Chittoor of house-breaking and mischief; for having inscribed in tar on the school walls and

on the walls of houses throughout the town, defamatory words regarding the Head master and the other teachers. The case passed through various interesting stages, such as the engagement of Mr. N. K. Ramaswamiah Garu for the prosecution when the public prosecutor was available, the withdrawal of the charge of defamation originally preferred, the voluntary transfer of the case to the file of Mr. Tyler and so on. The interest which the police took in successfully bringing the charge home to the boy would have deserved extraordinary praise, had the cause been worthy of such interest. The boy was found guilty but thanks to the good sense of the Magistrate he was let off with a fine of Rs. 50. We are not much concerned with the question whether the boy is really guilty or not. On that point we would certainly say "not proven." We would reject the evidence of the Head master and the other teachers as interested and vague. Expert evidence is always dangerous to be relied upon and further in the present case his evidence ought to have been rejected by the Magistrate as he was not cross-examined in detail regarding the identity of the handwriting. This was rendered impossible by the obliteration of the inscription subsequent to the examination in chief of the expert and before cross-examination. This incident is remarkable in itself. There was a strict Police guard in the school and yet it was made possible for somebody to erase the tar writing. Leaving however all these things aside, and taking it for granted that the boy is really guilty of the acts he is alleged to have done, we think that the prosecution does not enhance the reputation of any of the parties to it. The Headmaster and the school staff certainly suffer much for having in the first instance had to confess that one of their boys was so bad as to do an act unprecedented in the annals of this or any other school and deserved criminal prosecution, at their instance. The Police deserve no credit for making a mountain of a mole converting a petty affair between an unpopular school staff and a wayward boy into a state trial, by bungling the matter and making it impossible for the whole truth to be out by withdrawing the principal charge of defamation and by rendering it possible for some one to erase the inscriptions before the enquiry was over. The boy, if really guilty, does certainly deserve to be held up to the ridicule of his mates and punished properly. No boy hitherto went to the length of doing the acts in question and nothing can justify the perpetration of this outrage on decency. But the wisdom of the present prosecution is not clear to us. The boy has been made a hero and the reputation of the school staff cannot be built on such risky sanctions of criminal prosecutions. The fact that after the prosecution was begun occurred the most wonderful feat of any individual or individuals to our knowledge, viz. the inscribing of defamatory words all over the town of Chittoor including its suburbs in one night, shows how useless a criminal prosecution is as a means of

preventing such follies. Even granting that such convictions tend to check the outward expression of childish mischiefs, how can they prevent the growth of such tendencies in the mind of the youngsters. Again who has been punished now after all. Not certainly the boy; only his parents by being mulcted in a large sum in the shape of Vakil's fees and fine. In our opinion the school staff who are as much and even more responsible for the behaviour and conduct of the boy might as well be asked to pay these expenses if it is attempted to justify this punishment of persons other than the accused. The trial of young offenders for theft and other real crimes has no resemblance to one for a mere freak, extremely vicious no doubt, but natural in young boys. How many remember their old days when pins were stuck in chairs of masters by even college boys. The Rev. Dr. Miller used to recite some of the mischiefs in schools and colleges in Britain which were as bad as the High school incident but it was left to the energetic school authorities at Chittoor to discover this new method of educating boys. Mr. Tyler also showed some marks of his inexperience during the trial but of all persons concerned in it he appears to us to be the only one who has emerged without much discredit. It would have been infinitely to his credit had he thrown off the complaint as trivial in nature and taught the school staff the right mode of disposing of such incidents. But that is too much to have expected under the circumstances. We would again for the third time repeat that the District Board authorities ought to hold a searching enquiry into the school affairs and not leave things to an autocratic Headmaster. If they find it impossible or are disinclined to superintend the school affairs properly they ought in justice to themselves and the public hand the school back to the Taluk Board who were managing it infinitely better than they do at present. Their indifference may be termed even criminal for had it not been for it, it is our belief that this melancholy prosecution would not have been launched nor would the staff be permitted to become so unpopular as to bring upon themselves the emphatic display of dissatisfaction evidenced by the rapid and numerous incidents regarding the school that occurred within the last few months. Instead of disposing of the matter themselves, they in the words of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* 'set in motion the whole executive machinery when a school boy committed mischief'.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR. (*Communicated*).

The relation between the Bench and the Bar in this country has not yet become the subject of any treatise that can immortalise the various incidents that now and then tended to make or mar the beauty of it. Very often however in the passing columns of the newspapers have we been told of both complimentary and encouraging references to the Bench and the Bar as well as very unpleasant altercations between them.

Often times too do we hear of similar things between counsel and counsel. Reasons are not far to seek why the innocent relationship subsisting between the two positions in life should be thus disturbed by undesirable feelings and words. Undesirable prejudices on the part of the Judges imbibing, though unwittingly, some prejudice against one side, and unnecessary identification of a Vakil with a client's cause often lead to the consequences referred to above. It cannot be doubted that incidents like these from whomsoever they may proceed are yet no ideals to be welcomed into our professional atmosphere. It is a pity that undesirable attacks of a brother counsel always go unnoticed by the profession at large beyond a mere casual disapprobation confined to the individual reader of the report in the paper or his friends sitting closeby at the time. If, on the other hand, the Bar Association to which the particular offender against the professional etiquette may belong should take his conduct more seriously into consideration, and censure, though in a very confidential manner, such conduct, a system which, if properly understood, may tend to a strong growth of a wholesome public opinion among them, recurrence of this undesirable state of things will become impossible. But this is by far less numerous than the intolerable attitude presented by the Bench towards the Bar which has become almost a daily occurrence. Newspapers notice but a few of such incidents that occur in the High Court of Madras where their reporters generally attend. But more numerous are those that transpire in the Subordinate Courts of the Presidency, viz, the District and the Sub-divisional Courts, Civil, Criminal and Revenue. The Madras Law Journal of January 1904 writing about "An Ex-Judge at the Bar", referring to Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar's reverting to his practice, pertinently remarks. "There is, however, one consideration which may render the step a decided gain to the profession in Madras. It is well known that there are Judges on the Bench of the Madras High Court whose treatment of members of the profession is anything but cordial and not such as either to enhance the dignity of the Bench or add to the independence of the Bar. If the honored and admired colleague of yesterday standing before them today will tend to bring about a better understanding and an improvement in the existing relations between the Bench and the Bar, there is good room for congratulation". But how his standing before the Bench will tend to a better understanding where there is no will to do so is what we cannot easily see. Mr. Aiyangar may be respected, and yet his fellow members of the Bar may continue to be ill-treated as before or even more. If, however, the Judges on the Bench will see that a great man like Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar made no distinction between the two positions and considered both as equally respectable and therefrom among other things draw the

lesson intended by the learned Editor of the Madras Law Journal, it is a step towards the better understanding of the relation. But independently of such things, the Judges on the High Court Bench who are looked up to as the ideals by the Subordinate Judges whose errors in the matter of decorum to be observed on their seats have to be censured and controlled by the highest tribunals of the land must necessarily set a better example. As it is, their conduct is likely to encourage the overbearing conduct of the Subordinate Officials, Judges, Munsiffs, Magistrates and others. Now and then the conduct of the lower Courts is brought to the notice of their Lordships of the High Court by the aggrieved parties, supported by affidavits of a most reliable and unimpeachable kind. In these cases too, their Lordships take no proper notice of such conduct, an indifference, if not active support, that further promotes the impertinence of those who preside over the lower benches. Nobody pretends to justify the conduct of the Vakil in all such cases. It is highly essential to maintain the dignity of and respectful deference towards the Bench. It is said of Chief Justice Cockburn that he was not the person to tolerate anything like flippancy or banter on the part of those who appeared before him, but it is also said of him that "In Court, his was the dignity of a refined, highly-bred gentleman". By far a more powerful factor in the promoting of such better understanding of the relation is a consciousness on the part of the Bench of the purpose that the Bar serves in the Judicial and administrative machinery. There are Munsiffs who have, made it a part of their system not to hear the Vakil's arguments and summing up of their cases. There are Magistrates to whom the very appearance of Pleaders before them is highly repulsive. There are Judges who think that they know more than what a Vakil can tell them on questions of law or fact. To those classes of the blessed humanity, Mr Justice Bannerjee's remarks at the close of his most distinguished career must be of no small value. He said "I must also freely own that of what may apparently stand to my credit for any good work done, a very large share belongs to you for the help you have always rendered me in doing that work. I must not here forget what the Gita in a somewhat different connection reminds us of when it says 'deluded by self conceit we often consider ourselves the authors of work which is really done by the agencies of nature'. I say this not from any affectation of its truth for though intolerance of inopportune contradiction, or impatience of unnecessary delay may sometimes make us look with disfavor upon forensic arguments it is beyond question that the help which the Bar renders to the Bench is invaluable."

In this connection, we refer our readers to the unpleasant correspondence, on another page, about the District Munsif's Court of Sholinghur.

GENERAL NOTES.

RUSO JAPAN WAR:—War between Russia and Japan is raging and so far Japan has been successful. But the end is a long way off and we hope that Japan may emerge unscathed from the encounter with mighty Russia.

MR. TILAK ACQUITTED AT LAST:—The High Court of Bombay acquitted Mr. Tilak and quashed the conviction and sentence passed on him by the Subordinate Judiciary. The case shows how unjustly the criminal law of India works against Indians. Mr. Tilak has been acquitted. All is well that ends well. But what about the worries he had and the expense he incurred? What about the system of administration or maladministration by ignorant Magistrates of the cruel criminal law of India? Are Magistrates like Mr. Clement who did not blush to blow the trumpets of his own countrymen to the disadvantage of the millions of India whom he dubbed as untruthful and who was the least competent to speak on such a subject being utterly ignorant of the Indians and their languages, are such Magistrates to continue to send respectable men like Mr. Tilak to Jail? Why not the public move for a jury in important cases? Gross misreading of documentary evidence was the reason for the High Court interfering in revision. How was this rendered possible? By the Magistrates ignorance of Indian languages—by his prejudice against all Indians so blurted forth in his judgment and by the idea that is rapidly growing that it is absolutely immaterial whether a few Indians live in Jail or out of it. We congratulate Mr. Tilak on his being saved by the High Court this time. May he live unmolested in future.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT:—The Official Secret's Act was after all forced through the Imperial Legislative Council against the unanimous opinion of the Indian and Anglo Indian public. The council is but a farce and the official majority silently, solidly and securely got it through. Lord Curzon has therefore to be classed among the most unpopular of all Indian Viceroy's and the only question is whether he or Lord Lytton is to head that list. We think Lord Curzon has less excuse than Lytton and the public will long remember how he disappointed all expectations and passed various retrograde measures. It is certainly not to the credit of British rule in India that to the Arm's Act and the Sedition Act the present measure should be added when absolute peace reigns in the land. Are the Government finding new complaints for the public that the clamour about old things may give way for the new one. The benefits which India has derived since the abolition of the East India Company are far outweighed by invasions of civil and even individual liberty, to which the Indians as subjects of the British Empire are entitled by the Indian Government. The challenge has been thrown down by the Indian Government

that public opinion in India need not be cared for by them and we have only to look to the British Public and British Parliament for redress. It is apparently not a crime to publish civil secrets of Indian Government in England and the Indian Government has fortunately not much voice in the management of the Home Government. We hope that the new Secretary of State for India or the British Parliament will see their way to cancel this uncalled for and extremely harmful measure.

LOCAL NOTES.

LAST CONFERENCE REPORT:—Where is the last conference report? Criticism sharpens men's intellect. It is suggested by some responsible for the delay that printing conference reports is unnecessary waste of money. But pray where is the manuscript report? We know it has not yet been completed. Still it is time for the next conference to meet.

PLAGUE AT CHITTOOR:—The public of Chittoor were scared by report of Plague cases imported and indigenous but now they are fortunately subsiding. It is however noteworthy that a very large number of people came to Chittoor from infected areas and the impression is that there are plague cases not properly diagnosed or reported to the authorities. The death rate also appears to be increasing. It is still cold during nights and we have to be very careful.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL AT CHITTOOR:—This is growing unbearable at Chittoor. The flagstaff street is impassable for ignorant people, boys or women. The howls and disturbances during nights were so great that nobody could possibly sleep. Several carts and other articles were taken away during nights and the owners who remonstrated were assaulted. It is a pity that all this should have been permitted in such a town as Chittoor and in the very street where the Police Inspector resides. We thought that this barbarous display would gradually decrease but experience shows that it is on the increase. We hope that such things won't be encouraged and that the authorities would make proper arrangement to prevent the recurrence of these barbarities.

THE TIRUPATI MUNSIF:—15—2—04 was a Gazetted holiday, still, the District Mansif of Tirupati had posted several cases, miscellaneous, small causes and original for that date. The pleaders seemed to have represented on the previous working day that through oversight cases had been posted for the 15—2—04 and as it was a Gazetted holiday, they and their clients might be allowed to have the benefit of it.

The District Mansif had his own way and insisted on the presence of pleaders and suitors on that date. However, to the great inconvenience of them all, they were in attendance from 10 or 11 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.

and they were all reckoning at the District Munsiff's Court without their host. After 8-30 P. M. to their great disappointment, the public were told that the District Munsiff had gone to Madras and that the 8-30 P. M. train from Renigunta did not bring the Munsiff to Tirupati.

It is very unfortunate that the District Munsiff could not have foreseen circumstances of his journey to Madras. When he was going to Madras, could he not have left word with his Head-Clerk to intimate to the public his inability to attend Court on the day in question. Even granting that the District Munsiff expected to return from Madras, but was prevented by unforeseen events, could he not have wired from Madras that he was not coming that day.

The incident is much to be regretted.

THE COURT OF WARDS NEW TAXES:—We are sorry to note that with the introduction of the Court of Wards Management in the Karvetinagar Zamindari, the forest grievances also have been extended to it. The Court of Wards in their miscellaneous proceedings No. 1963 of 1903 dated 21—8—1903, have sanctioned the following rates of fees for cattle grazing in the Estate Forests and Poramboke lands not in possession of the ryots.

Animals.	Rates for Estate ryots.	Do for others.
Goats. ...	0—2—0	0—8—0
Sheep ...	0—0—3	0—1—6
Cows &c. ...	0—0—6	0—3—0
Buffaloes &c ...	0—0—6	0—6—0

This is indeed inserting a thin end of the wedge. The Zamindari ryots are already over-assessed, owing to the immemorial cropwar rates of the Zamindari. Hitherto, the heavy burden was not felt owing to the elastic mode of charging and collecting revenue from the ryots, previous to the advent of the Court of Wards and owing to the immunity from taxation for materials used by ryots for cultivation purposes; and for grazing the cattle in the Estate Forests. Now this addition to the existing heavy land tax will surely break the camels back. If the Court of Wards will see its way to alter the existing land tax and bring it down to the level of the adjoining Government rate, there might be some reason for the introduction of similar measures with the estate. As it is, it is simply highhandedness and no other.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCE:—We have received a copy of the following memorial submitted to the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, Central Station, Madras.

Respected Sir,

The humble petition of the following signatories residents of Tirupati, Renigunta, Pudi, Puttur, Nagari,

Tirutani and other adjacent villages respectfully sheweth:—

2. That there are at present four up trains and four down trains running between Arkonam and Renigunta in the following order.

DOWN.

From Arkonam.	To Renigunta.
191 Goods 10 A. M. (Dep.)	(Arr.) 1-10 P. M.
37 Passenger 12 noon "	" 2-9 P. M.
81 Mail 8-38 "	" 10-14 P. M.
39 Mixed 9 P. M. "	" 12 P. M.

UP.

From Renigunta.	To Arkonam.
4 Mixed 12-32 A. M. (Dep.)	(Arr.) 4-50 A. M.
14 Mail 2-17 A. M. "	" 3-44 A. M.
130 Goods 5-5 A. M. "	" 8-20 A. M.
32 Passenger 11-11 A. M. "	" 1-35 P. M.

3. That a kind glance at the above table will show that while all the four up-trains leave Renigunta before noon, the down ones leave Arkonam all afternoon practically, and, that the down-trains Nos. 81 and 39 run one after the other in rather quick succession and almost likewise the up-trains whenever No. 4 does not come late.

4. That your humble petitioners beg to point out that passengers arriving by the S. I. R. train timed to arrive at Renigunta at 14-22 from Chittoor Chandragiri & Tirupati sides have to be unnecessarily keep waiting for over 12 hours for an up-train Arkonam-wards.

5. That at Arkonam again, passengers arriving by No. 17 goods from Madras side and those arriving by No. 42 Mail and 24 mixed from Katpadi Bangalore sides have also to be waiting for over 4 hours for a down-train to Tiruttani, Nagari &c. places.

6. That your humble petitioners would further beg to point out that by far the greatest number of passengers that travel from the stations between Arkonam and Renigunta are the Court going public and other officers, either going to or coming from Tirupati and Chittoor and with the train service constituted as at present, a party from any one of the above intervening stations desirous of going to Tirupati &c. while being compelled to start one day earlier could not possibly go back to his station till the next day after waiting at Renigunta for a considerable portion of the night as pointed out in para 4 supra.

7. That your petitioners beg therefore to suggest that in order to obviate the above inconveniences in the simplest way possible the present down-goods-train No. 191 may be ordered to start from Arkonam at such a time (say 5-45 A. M.) as it would reach Renigunta in time (say 9-10 A. M.) to enable the passengers to take S. I. R. train timed to start therefrom at 9-20 A. M. and that the up-goods-train No. 130 might leave Renigunta at about 5 P. M. and arrive at Arkonam in time to enable the passengers to take the Bangalore down-train No. 87.

8. That the suggested proposal is comparatively a simple one—one that is calculated not to entail any inconvenience on the Company either by additional expense or by interference with the programme of other train services, will be apparent when it is remembered that the trains in question, viz, Nos. 191 and 130 are goods trains, that run only between Renigunta and Arkonam and that they do not run in continuation of, or to meet any other important trains which are not now met with, perhaps more effectively by other trains, and again at all events no disadvantage can arise by making the goods train No. 130 wait at Arkonam instead of No. 191 which is waiting at Renigunta so long as there is nothing to materially alter the counterbalancing of the up-goods-traffic.

9. That the above change is imperatively called for and immediately too, your humble petitioners submit will be seen in the special benefit that it is calculated to bestow upon the travelling public in the way of its providing them with a connected train to and from Tirupati &c. places on the one hand at Renigunta, and to Katpadi, Bangalore places on the other at Arkonam. The religious importance of Tirutani which attracts a large concourse of people periodically from all sides and the commercial importance of Nagari and other stations must weigh strongly in favour of the above contemplated change.

10. That your humble petitioners are not unaware of the inconvenience that the passengers arriving from Tirupati by the S. I. R. at Renigunta at 2-26 A. M. would be put to by the above change. But it is the firm conviction of your petitioners that the introduction of the above change would be to reduce the number of passengers from Tirupati &c. places to station beyond Renigunta towards Arkonam who would certainly take advantage of the changed service. Should however the Traffic Manager does not fall in with the view of his humble petitioners they venture to place before the officer for his kind consideration this humble suggestion, viz.—that the mixed train No. 4 may be made to start from Renigunta after the arrival of the S. I. R. train. This train at present is made to wait in Nagari Station for nearly an hour till the following up-mail No. 14 reaches Tiruttani after overtaking her in Nagari. Another obvious advantage of this arrangement will be found in its connection with the Bangalore passenger train leaving Arkonam at 9-4 A. M. with which is also connected the S. I. R. train from Conjeeveram &c. places.

11. That your humble petitioners further make bold to offer another suggestion. No. 43 mixed-train which leaves Madras at about 12-25 P. M. and arrives at Arkonam at 16-5 may be made to run through leaving Arkonam at about 4-30 with the passengers in No. 102 from Bangalore which is timed at Arkonam at about 3-30 P. M. If this be given effect to, the present No. 39 may be cancelled. There will thus be two trains one starting from Arkonam and the other from Renigunta

at about the same time (16-30), one special advantage of this arrangement which must appeal very forcibly to you is that night shunting and all the dangers attendant on it are avoided.

12. In conclusion your humble petitioners once again beg respectfully to request you to be good enough to kindly bring about the above much-felt reforms which will be to the immense advantage and convenience of the travelling public particularly those of the intermediate stations between Arkonam and Renigunta.

For this act of kindness your humble petitioners will ever pray.

The petitioners beg to remain,

Respected Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

Nagari, } (Signatures numbering more
January 20th, 1904. } than 1000).

Other batches of signatures will follow.
(True Copy).

CORRESPONDENCE.

VELLORE NOTES.

THE PLAGUE:—January and February were months of much anxiety and loss of life in Vellore. The ravages of the plague which spread to every part of the town were very appealing and cast a gloom over the town. The mortality was much higher this time than on the previous occasions. It is estimated that at least 1000 persons have fallen victims to the scourge this season. But, thanks to God! the prospect is very encouraging, the death rate having considerably decreased, during the past week or two. There are now only 3 or 4 cases of plague every day.

THE MUNICIPALITY:—Captain Tucker has been our Municipal Chairman for some time past. He seems to be an enthusiastic person full of energy and earnestness. But as yet he seems to have done little or nothing to remedy the crying evils of the civic administration, which are admitted to be innumerable by all the thinking native public of the place. With a Council constituted like the present one, there is no hope of salvation for the Municipality. Who are the thinking native civic fathers of the place? What is the cause of the paucity of educated Hindu gentlemen in the Council, seeing that there are so many well-educated men in the town in many good positions? Is the exclusion of such men from the Council, to the best interests of this ancient town? These are questions for which the present Chairman will do well to find answers and from the answers, properly got, he may judge for himself, if civic administration is really the splendid performance that his Secretary and men of his ways of thinking would wish people to believe it to be. Mr. Vaughan has made such a deplorable state of things possible by his implicit faith in the Municipal Secretary and Dr. Chamberlain. We hope that matters may improve during the time of his successor; Mr. Carr.

THE SRI MAHANT'S DEVASTANAM HIGH SCHOOL, VELLORE:—This school reopened after the Christmas holidays on the 4th of January last and has been going on with its work, notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in the town. The strength and attendance of the school have been somewhat affected on account of

the dreaded disease, but it is hoped that they will be restored to the normal condition before the end of this term or the beginning of the next. The school passed 8 in the last Matric Examination out of 25 sent up as against 9 who passed out of 30 sent up from the local College. The result must be considered satisfactory in the face of the general slaughter, which resulted in several schools getting a very small number or passes or none at all. Mr. Arthur Mayhew, Inspector of Schools, Central circle, has written as follows regarding this school in the last inspection report:—"Despite its very powerful rival across the road and its want of accommodation, this school is doing very useful and satisfactory work and deserves much encouragement. Negotiation have been set on foot for the purchase of the site in which the school now stands and for the erection of new buildings in place of the present bungalow, which though cunningly adopted is in no way fitted for High School. The lower school is housed in a very suitable building. The results of public examinations were not very satisfactory, but the results of this year's inspection lead me to expect far greater success this year. Judging from their English work Form VI, will acquit themselves well. All through the school except in Form IV, the English results were surprisingly good. On the whole, the scholastic results, despite plague at beginning of year, generally bear witness to the efficiency of the staff and the energy of the Head Master."

Alpha.

DISTRICT MUNSIFF'S COURT, SHOLINGHUR.

It is now more than a year that we had to complain of the District Munsiff's treatment to the bar. After the transfer of Mr. T. Krishna Aiyar from Sholinghur we had about 3 Munsiffs, who treated the bar kindly and courteously. Mr. A. Rajagopala Aiyar, B.A., B.L. is the present District Munsiff. He is an intelligent gentleman with rare abilities of grasping facts put before him. He will be an ideal Judge, but for symptoms of impatience he exhibits now and then. He very often loses temper and passes pungent remarks against pleaders if they should happen to conduct a case vehemently and especially when the pleader appears for a side, which he considers to be a wrong side. His remarks sometimes go to extremes. He thinks a pleader loses his temper, when he argues vehemently and he even said on that score that he was not fit to be a pleader and that he must walk out of the Court. The pleader quietly swallowed the remarks as it will be a mark of disrespect to the Bench if retaliated. It is a pity that a gentleman, who has such rare abilities and good heart in him should become a little unpopular on account of this freak in character. He is a highly desirable Judge indeed otherwise.

A Pleader.

THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT.

(Another ordeal).

To (Reply.)
The Editor of the Patriot,

Cuttack.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the article "The Theosophical movement" (another ordeal) that appeared as your leader in the February Issue, I feel exceedingly thankful to you for the note of warning therein. True there have been various grades of ordeal, some from

those who have not understood the aspirations of the Theosophical Society or Theosophy, but more often from pretended friends who were wolves under lambs skin, all aiming to stab us in the dark. Notwithstanding these ordeals, the movement has been progressing in all countries to the great astonishment of our would-be-enemies. Every such ordeal has given greater publicity to the movement and has made it all the more stable as facts and figures in the Theosophical Anniversary Reports would show. Friends or Foes, we are alike thankful to them for the service they are rendering us, which those who offer it are themselves responsible in Karma for the reeling shown us. The Theosophical Society avers no allegiance to anything but Truth, its motto being "There is no religion higher than truth". The movement is not worthy of the energy that is spent upon it if it cannot stand proof against all ordeals coming from whatever quarter. There have been many articles that appeared about the movement in the previous numbers, some of a carping character and many others praising it for the good work it has done and some of us were neither grieved at the one nor elated at the other and we desired to maintain the same attitude towards the article in question, but for the fact that certain wilful or wanton remarks are made therein against the Central Hindu College an institution which we much cherish with love, and I respectfully refer your Readers to an article in the Madras Standard dated 18-2-1904 under the heading "The Central Hindu College" and republished also in the "Indian Social Reformer" in which Mrs. Besant the much traduced Founder of the College, answers many of the issues raised in the article in question so that your readers may know both sides of the question.

From that article, the circumstances under which the College was founded and is being maintained, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Pandits (two of them who have been neither helping nor hindering it) have chosen to stand aloof, will become evident. The Theosophical Society, as such, has nothing whatever to do with the College or its publications and this fact has been more than once brought to the notice of the public. If, notwithstanding this, the public are attempted to be misled otherwise, the fault is not with the movement. As to the charge that the Theosophical movement has led away many young men to desert politics, I can only say that it is not true in any sense. The Congress has been admitted by many a leader of the Congress, to be an offspring of the Theosophical activity in India (though the Theosophical Society as such has nothing to do with politics or social reform) and many a member of the T. S. is still an ardent sympathiser of the Congress. As for social reform, so far as Hindus are concerned it is a part of their religion, and those who

have attended the last Theosophical Federation at Cuddapah know there was a Social Conference held in connection with it; and you also hear recently Mr. V. Krishnasami Iyer, the well-known High Court Vakil of Madras and a fellow of the T. S., addressing an audience at Masulipatam about social reform in the manner in which some Theosophists understand it.

In regard to the discussion about the Three schools of Vedanta, the subject has been discussed in the leading Madras papers at length and any further discussion about them will but surfeit your readers. The distinction is observable in the nature of man's mind itself, here as well as in the West and there will be votaries of the three creeds for several ages more until we rise up to higher attitudes of spirituality. The Reverend Sree Sankaracharya of Sivagangā Mutt appears to have expressed likewise during his recent sojourn at Chittoor that the difference amidst the three Schools of Vedanta is after all very slight at least not such as should cut us asunder and alienate our sympathies from each other. So far as the practice of Vedanta goes, they are all agreed upon the same course and so far as we are concerned we will feel contented if we are sure that our steps below are on solid foundation; a foundation that neither science nor philosophy nor even for the matter of that religion can or has yet undermined.

As for Mrs. Besant's lecture on the value of Theosophy I can only say that the writer of the article in question has not properly understood it. She pointed out that the recent advances of science and the latest utterances of scientists contributed more towards the spread of "superstition" rather than Theosophy. I refer your readers to the lecture itself which has been widely published at Madras.

As for the non-natural works of Mr. Leadbeater so far as we can see, there is nothing unnatural about them. They are the results of investigations by various independent workers with variously developed powers of vision and those of us who know Mr. Leadbeater personally and his integrity know how to value his works. They offer mere landmarks for future investigators and until they are proved to be untrue, we adopt them as probable hypothesis verifiable by future experiment and research and after all the writer himself does not ask for any belief in them, but simply submits them for the information of those interested in the subject. Here is what he says in his outlines of Theosophy, p. 14.

"I am not offering to the reader a creed to be swallowed like a pill; I am trying to set before him a system to study and above all a life to live. I ask no blind faith from him. I simply suggest to him the consideration of the Theosophical teaching as a hypothesis, though to me it is no hypothesis but a fact."

Students of Theosophy have had no occasion as yet to regret the step they have taken in that direction except those who came to her not for studying the truths she presents devoutly and perseveringly as real and earnest students should, but, who on the pretence of admiring her and worshipping her, desire to impose their own fads upon fellow students and attempted to convert them into obedient disciples and loom largely in their eyes as Yogees and who in the end, are deceived into finding that after all their fellow students are not such fools as they thought them to be. Theosophy has no quarrel either with Orthodox or any other correct opinion in any creed or philosophy and has only a good word to say to all. It is a fact well known to the public that Orthodox Mattheopathies like those of Sringeri and Sivaganga are acquainted with Theosophical literature and have spoken well of it to their pious disciples. The only other point I wish to say a few words about is the insinuation that is attempted to be cast by a reference to the Mahatmas. Membership in the T. S. does not entail any belief in them; but to some of us who believe in their existence as Hindus and for other causes, any reference to them in a spirit of offensive irreverence, is very revolting; and I can only tell those of them who indulge in such matters, that their karmic retribution will be heavy. Said one of the great Masters under similar circumstances.

"Lord! they know not what they do".

Chittoor } A member of the Chittoor Theosophical
3-3-1904 } Society.

[The above is no reply to the criticism that Theosophy has no place for orthodoxy and that its proclivities are clearly Adwaitic. Mrs. Besant's letter admits the truth of the former and does not at all refer to the latter. Other Theosophists would do well therefore not to exaggerate the Theosophical reconciliation power which is showing itself in its true colors, viz, a reform of Hindu Society to a great extent which the orthodox would not and do not approve and minimising the importance of the differences between the various sects of Hinduism Adwaitic, Vishistadwaitic and Dwaitic and proclaiming the teachings of Adwaitic as the common basis of all sects. This is certainly not admitted by any responsible teacher of the sects. We have no objection to Theosophy teaching any principle but we certainly object to its cant of reconciliation which really consists in throwing overboard the two mighty sects of Vishistadwaita and Dwaita. This has been found out gradually and Theosophy which desired to reform Hinduism has been itself absorbed by it. It came for wool and is itself being shorn. The correspondent is still under a misapprehension as to what Theosophy really is. He still thinks that anybody 'can' be a member of the Theosophical Society. Yes in name. But if he is to follow the teachings of Mrs Besant and other Theosophists in the books published by them as absolutely un-objectable, he will certainly be pukka Adwaitin by whatever denomination he may pass himself on Society. Nobody advocates cutting us "asunder and alienate our sympathies from one another" on account of the differences in our religious and philosophical beliefs and if this is all Theosophy wants to teach we have no quarrel with it. The correspondent is shy of entering into the discussion of the contents of the Sanatana Dharma series and refers us to the discussion in Madras papers. But so far as we know no Theosophist ventured to reply on merits, not even Mrs. Besant. There was a good deal of solemn warning to unbelievers and decrims but no attempt to give rational answers.—Ed].

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The Patriot.

THE TWELFTH MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Twelfth Madras Provincial Conference is to hold its sittings at Ranipet on the 23rd, 24th and 25th May 1904. A very large Reception Committee has been formed with the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindarajaya Iyer as Chairman and the arrangements for the accommodation of delegates will be very satisfactory. The more important task however is the work to be turned out by the Conference. There are several important questions to be solved not merely discussed. On the question of the constitution to the Congress the Madras delegates were generally of opinion that a constitution was absolutely necessary. How much more essential is it for the Conference to have one? If Madras could solve the problem and hit upon a workable system it would have the credit of leading other provinces in the matter. Some attempt was made last Christmas to rouse the Mahajana Sabha to action but it appears to have been in vain. On this question we always thought that a membership of the Madras Congress Committee should be instituted, all congress followers in the Presidency being compelled to join it. A small annual subscription of—say—one Rupee should be collected for the use of the Central Committee and the members should be given privileges which should be denied to those who stand aloof and come forward to prominence merely at the time of the annual gatherings. The members in each District should form themselves separate District Committees and large towns may have sub-committees. The duties of the Committees should be to ascertain particular grievances in the locality with the double object of bringing them to the notice of the authorities when the aggrieved are illiterate and ignorant and of collecting instances of grievances due to the present system of administration. The Provincial Conference should be the meeting of delegates elected by these Committees

and them alone. The expenses of the Conference may then be met from the annual subscriptions collected from these members instead of being begged for continuously as at present. A report should be submitted every year by each District Committee to the Central Committee and a consolidated report should be read at the Provincial Conference showing the work turned out every year. This system is no doubt very rigid and difficult to work. But it is not impossible at present to work on these lines. The work during the year will always have to be done by the Secretaries of the Committees. All that the others have to do is to enrol themselves as members and pay their small annual subscription. This all will gladly do if thereby the present method of making heavy and unsystematic demands on their purses almost every year is dispensed with. Some may fear that the fewness of the workers may be exposed. This is a total misapprehension of the present situation. Nobody now believes that there are many genuine workers. The present system is reducing the whole to a farce and the movement is becoming unpopular with the people who pay the expenses. It is therefore hoped that the subject of the constitution will be settled in a satisfactory manner. Passing such a resolution as was done by the Madura Conference is absolutely useless and even harmful. The long time that has elapsed since 1901, without any action being taken upon the Resolution is sufficient evidence of its utter uselessness. The fact that the leaders are able to collect large sums from even poor districts for the Conference and the Congress shows that a large number of people really take interest in the movement and only wait to form portion of a powerful and permanent machinery at the hands of a skilful mechanic to turn out useful work.

Another important subject to be considered is that of popularising the forwarding of monster memorials to Parliament on Imperial questions. The latest pronouncement of Lord Curzon throws a damp on the political ambitions of the people of India and the good work which he gloatingly summed up consisted merely of skilful manipulating surpluses by the swindle of

a currency policy resulting in the mild transfer of a large slice of the silver hoarding of the ignorant Indians to the Government Chest, of the strengthening all the portions of the present grinding administrative machinery of the Indian Government by all round increase of pay, privileges &c. of the sugar coating of real agrarian grievances of over-assessment and poverty, by remissions, loans and land legislation and of the good fortune by which His Excellency's Government was free to squander the hard earned money of the taxpayers on the Durbar, Thibet Mission, Persian gulf tour, and countless other wastes, which would not have been possible for him to commit in England, at any rate with the same complacency. We are perhaps at an advantage by being so far away from Lord Curzon and could not be overwhelmed by his bewitching eloquence and casuistry but others appear to be. The Official Secrets Act, the gradual curtailment of the rights and privileges of Indians to offices and to a share in the Government of the country, and the shelving of the question of the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions not to speak of the light reference to Police Reform requires that strongly worded memorials containing at least half a million signatures should be presented to Parliament and they would be more effective than any other method of agitation. Persons who have been closely watching the course of Government in India would have watched in vain, if not convinced of this one fact, viz, that the Government of India or those who at present monopolise it will not part with even a bit of it though in favor of the people themselves. They may seek the popular voice to see they don't misgovern as to rouse popular indignation but not easily give them a due share in the final voice in their affairs. We have therefore to look to England for the satiation of our political ambition and we would suggest that the Provincial Conference should resolve on a scheme to be in constant communication with the prominent men in British Parliament and seek their help for the speedy elevation of the status of Indians. There are other subjects of local importance such as the administration by the Court of Wards of encumbered Estates in the District, the Religious endowment question on which Madras opinion is unanimous, the unofficialisation of Local Boards and Municipalities and the like and we have no doubt that these and all other pressing questions will be duly discussed in the Conference.

Interesting Information.

Experts are of opinion that reading black letters on white paper occupies ten times as much time as is required to read white letters on dark paper. We may expect therefore future books to consist of black paper with print in white characters.

The law of Germany prevents persons from publicly practising Hypnotism, magnetic Healing or any

other so-called occult arts. How would the people in India view such a legislation?

The island of Formosa belonging to Japan supplies almost the entire camphor required by the world. Camphor is a Government monopoly there as salt is in India. It is now found that artificial camphor could be manufactured from turpentine.

Colonel Robert Green Ingersoll the celebrated American Orator in his lecture on "Crimes against Criminals" gave out that crimes are due to diseased brains and it was as reasonable to punish criminals as to punish sick men. This was generally poohpooched at the time but scientists seem to have succeeded in arriving at the same conclusion. Cases are reported of persons notoriously prone to commit crimes having been changed into very peaceful citizens by Surgical operation on the brain. The prospect seems therefore bright and all the present jails will soon have to be converted into so many Hospitals. Is it not horrible to think of the enormous barbarities now practised on criminals owing to human ignorance?

Students of Geography remember that the gulf stream in the Atlantic was stated to cause some portion of Europe to be warmer. This is now found to be a myth.

Experts say Coffee is bad for weak stomachs and hearts and promotes indigestion and heart disease.

Potatoes are believed by some to be bad for diabetes. But many eminent doctors recommend potatoes for diabetic patients.

The hottest part of the earth is Bahrein a small city in an island in the Persian Gulf.

Wheat is the oldest grain and is a native of Thibet.

One Frank Mc Carthy a boy aged 15 at San Francisco is reported to have invented wireless telephone.

THE NEXT PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

We have received several communications finding fault with the way the preliminaries were arranged for the Provincial Conference. The idea of holding the Conference in a Mofussil Station the selection of Ranipet in preference to Tirupati, the delegation fee, the subscription compulsorily charged on the members of the Reception Committee the choice of the President, the Chairman and the Secretaries to the Reception Committee not to speak of various other details are commented upon with more or less virulence and reason. Some also think that the whole has been managed by a few with a predetermination to do things in their own way knowing full well that others will not object as all are interested in seeing the Conference

through. We are no doubt disposed to agree with many of these criticisms. We thought that the District could not afford to meet the expenses of the Provincial Conference soon after the contribution to the Congress and the Exhibition. If the same trouble which is taken for the Conference be taken for collecting funds to the Edward Town Hall, Chittoor or the Political Library which has been thought necessary, more lasting benefit could be conferred on the District. Again Tirupati is certainly better than Ranipet in all respects. We are sorry that about Rs. 400 is to be wasted on a pandal at Ranipet. That sum would form a good capital for doing more useful work at Ranipet itself. Tirupati would have saved us this waste. It is said this is bad reasoning as nobody would pay for a Library or a Hall but only for a Conference. In other words Conference is more attractive than other genuine work. So long as the present shallow system of work continues these difficulties and these criticisms could not be avoided. We yet think that the Provincial Conference may be made to do good work.

GENERAL NOTES.

LORD CURZON ON EDUCATION:—The Universities Act has been passed and the cat was let out of the bag by the Viceroy at the last moment. The object was to place Universities under the control of Europeans and the Indian Government and it has been accomplished. The resolution on the educational policy however shows that Government will spend more in future to promote primary and secondary education.

PLAGUE NEAR MADRAS:—It is bad tidings that plague is in Sembiam a village only 3 miles off Madras and that one or two cases have been imported into Madras from that village. This is strange as the hot season has set in and plague is considered to subside then. Could it be that there were symptoms even earlier which escaped the notice of the authorities? However there is now nothing left but to face it calmly and resolutely.

A RARE SIGHT:—The Bengal Legislative Council presented a rare spectacle the other day. The Honorable Mr. Woodroffe trenchantly criticised the Excise Policy of the Government and opposed the passing of a bill in the Council even after the Select Committee had reported on it. The member in charge of the bill pressed the bill but the situation was saved by the Lieutenant Governor agreeing to Mr. Woodroffe's motion to refer the bill back to the Select Committee.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.—It is reported that in the list of 68 names which were screened in the halls of the four Inns of Court for call to the English Bar, on January 26th, about one-seventh are natives of India.

Also nearly one-third of the twenty-middle Templars and more than one half of the seven to be called at Gray's Inn are Indians? The above results we owe to the absence of age restriction to Indian students who enter that walk of life. Is there not a likelihood of Indian students producing similar results, if the age restriction is removed or is placed at a higher figure in the case of the Indian Civil Service Examinations? It may be said that this restriction applies to all; but the Indians are at a great disadvantage in having to go thousands of miles away to take their chance at the examination.

TIBET MISSION:—The Tibet Mission has become Tibetan War. At the opening of the Parliament at the beginning of February this year, on the question of the Mission of Colonel Younghusband with the Tibetan territory, in reply to Lord Spencer in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne attempted to explain that the Mission was not a military one but peaceful and that the provisions of Section 55 of the Government of India Act of 1895 were not contravened. But the most amazing of Lord Lansdowne's answers was his last. Referring to the alleged violation of the statute, he (Lord Lansdowne) said that the matter had been thoroughly considered by the Government of India and that they were satisfied that "there had been no contravention of the Act."

"Here's richness" as Mr. Squeers would say. It is as if, on the trial of the late Whitaker Wright, his counsel had gravely informed the Court and the Jury that his client had thoroughly considered the Larceny Act and was satisfied that he had been guilty of no offence under it".

THE HIGH COURT OF MADRAS ON THE MANGAPATNAM RAILWAY DISASTER:—Justice Moore delivered Judgment the other day in the suit brought, by the son of Kalidas, a rich merchant who perished in the Mangapatnam disaster, against the Madras Railway Company. He found after a patient and exhaustive enquiry that the disaster was due to the negligence of the Railway Company and gave a decree for Rs. 30,000 in favor of Plaintiff. Those who clamoured for enquiry soon after the terrible catastrophe may now look back with sorrow on the complacency and indifference which characterised the Madras Government and the heartless advocates of the Railway Company at the time. They were then abused for their "hysterical nonsense" and thus insult was heaped on injury. The Judgment of Justice Moore must make the Government, the Railway Company and their advocates, blush for their bravado and almost inhuman indifference at the time. The whole story teaches a moral never to be forgotten. The High Court still retains a good deal of independence of the Government and thus has made it possible for justice to prevail in the end. The Executive Government seems to be daily becoming more interested in keeping all power to itself and avoid-

ing unpleasant exposure whenever it goes wrong. The people of India are therefore interested in securing the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive and when this is assured they will have a tolerably strong safeguard against executive vagaries. But what now of the Madras Government's views and the farce of an enquiry held by the interested parties at the time? Are they prepared to change their views now or do they still persist in clinging to their former opinion?

LORD CURZON ON LORD CURZON:—When autobiographies are permissible why not self-criticism or self-praise. Lord Curzon has initiated this system of self-praise. He is delighted with all that he did as a child is when it plays any toy. He proposed to increase his own pay perhaps as a reward for his mighty work but the jealous Secretary of State for India who has more trouble in answering Parliament and less pay—a mere trifle when compared to the Viceroy—would not even hear it. Lord Curzon's hilarity is very enviable. He first exalted his position above born Princes at the Durbar, completed his travels by tours to Persian Gulf and all round India, generously distributed the tax-payers' money absolutely confided in his hands, to the fat paid services on the principle of to him that hath shall be given, curbed the audacity of the Educated Indians in various ways and now on the eve of his Sabbath day is almost beside himself with joy caused by his own work. He goes to England to get sanction for his Commercial Bearean and some other schemes and hopes to return by which time the Tibetan Eve may become a partner to India and then he may sing.

"Joy Joy for ever, my task is done".

But what about his successors' work? Surplus, good rains, Absolute peace on Indian Frontiers, South African war and not himself have to be thanked by Lord Curzon for his prosperous reign. But his successors will have to thank him for increased expenditure, ignorant citizens, inefficient subordinates, extended frontiers, the Tibetan load, and a clamouring public when the rains fail and surplus, recuperation and prosperity vanish like a Chimera at the first touch of the stern reformer of Indian rulers, viz, nature

LOCAL NOTES.

JAMABANDY:—It had been arranged to hold the Jamabandy of the Chittoor Taluq on 26—2—1904 but the Collector was on that day at Palmaner. It appears Mr. Lloyd, Assistant Collector, was deputed to do the work that day. He too did not turn up and the people who had gathered with great difficulty were sorely disappointed. How lightly people are put to inconvenience!!!

FLOOD RELIEF:—It will be remembered that Government ordered that persons who suffered from floods

should be helped by loans bearing no interest or very low interest to recoup their losses. In our District Gudiyaam Taluq suffered most from floods. The losses to villagers near Ambur were very great. We are sorry to hear that the sufferers were not heard with sympathy nor help rendered as kindly ordered by Government. In not even a single case we hear, has loan been advanced without interest.

NEW OFFICERS:—Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the new Collector is courteous and easily accessible. We understand he will gladly receive visitors between 7 and 11 A. M. daily. Mr. T. V. Narayanasawmi Iyer Deputy Collector, Arni has retired and Mr. Somasundaran Sastriar appointed instead. He is however ill and has therefore taken leave. Mr. V. Sreenivasachariar, Huzur Sheristadar of Chingleput is acting as Deputy Collector, Arni. Mr. Narayanasawmi Iyer was much feared by the people in the Division. He was unsympathetic and loved Zoolum. We hope Mr. Sreenivasachariar will be more sympathetic and conciliatory.

A PLAGUE CONUNDRUM:—When Plague cases were reported at Graemespet the authorities did not think of declaring Chittoor infected. The idea does not seem to have struck when Graemespet was declared infected. Now that plague has disappeared from even Graemespet and summer has set in, it is strange to see Chittoor declared infected and passengers from Chittoor given passports. We think it is unnecessary to declare Chittoor as a passport Station till next cold weather and hope Mr. Carr will see his way to have the present order cancelled. We would not advocate this if any symptoms of plague were to exist at present at or near Chittoor.

TIRUPATI MUNICIPALITY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—The Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer interpellated Government on the subject of a non-official chairman for the Bezvada Municipality. He presided over the North Arcot District Conference held at Tirupati and knows that one of the resolutions passed at that Conference and the previous one at Vellore demands a non-official Chairman for the Tirupati Municipality. It is therefore somewhat strange that he should not have thought it necessary to interpellate Government on the subject of a Chairman for the Tirupati Municipality. We hope it is a mere oversight.

THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CHITTOOR GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING:—Mr. Stone, Inspector of European Training Schools who had been here last month performed this ceremony on the 22nd March 1904 at 5 P. M. There was a fairly good gathering Mr. & Mrs. Carr being among them. After the ceremony was over, all met in the Hall to hear Mr. Stone's speech. Mr. C. Narasayya, a local pleader spoke a few words on Mr. Stone's proposals regarding primary education. Then

Mr. Stone in a long speech pointed out the importance of primary education and how it should be taught. The meeting was about to close with the end of Mr. Stone's address when up started Mr. N. K. Ramaswamiah who came late to the meeting and thundered forth a speech on various subjects or strictly speaking no subject at all. It was illconceived, illexpressed, irrelevant and taxed the patience of the whole audience very much. None anticipated such a speech on such an occasion. Mr. Ramaswamiah is an irrepressible speaker but we like to tell him that he ought to have more regard to the time and place where he can air out his views.

LATE HOURS IN OFFICE:—We note with pleasure the new method of working that has been adopted by Mr. V. N. Tiruvengadasami Mudaliar, Tahsildar of Chittoor Taluq. He attends office regularly at 11 A. M. and leaves it at 5 P. M. Strict orders have been issued to the clerks in the office not to attend it during mornings or later than 5 P. M. Sanction for midnight oil has been withheld. Even the Kurnams are directed to attend the office during the office hours and not later or earlier. We learn that public work has not suffered. The business of the day is being disposed of properly and the client population and the ryots feel happy by the Tahsildar promptly attending to their affairs on the appointed days. Clerks in the office seem to turn out more work during the short time. That is naturally the case when the head of the office works with system. We hope other Tahsildars will follow his example and leave little room for complaint. While such is the reform that is going on in the Revenue department, we are sorry to see that the symptoms of the disease seem to be appearing in the judicial department. Late working means a disease in the system and we hope that it will be avoided everywhere.

SATYAVIJIA NAGARAM IN THE COUNCIL:—We do not know what purpose the question put by the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer on the evacuation of Satyavijanagaram will serve. He does not even allege that the notice to quit given to the people was short—nor that they were put to any inconvenience. The Honorable member knew full well that Mr. Vaughan acted very high-handedly in the matter and that his action was absolutely unjustifiable. There was not even a single case of plague. Only one instance of a suspicious plague case occurred and making this a ground thousands of citizens were ordered to vacate and go elsewhere within twelve hours. Plague was raging in all the surrounding places and the people had to go to those places. Still the Honorable member thought fit to put a question which at the most simply suggests that there might have been inconvenience to the people for want of sufficient and proper accommodation in camp. Several

searching questions on various important subjects are this time put by Mr. Iyer and it is a pity that the Satyavijanagaram affair should be treated by him as nothing. The order of evacuation was however cancelled long ago and Mr. Vaughan too has gone away.

THE INAM DEPUTY COLLECTOR:—We have been frequently receiving complaints regarding the manner in which the Inam Deputy Collector Mr. Mascarenhas does his duty. His treatment of the subordinates and the persons who have anything to do with him in his official capacity has given cause for most of these complaints. The latest feat of this gentleman is more serious. A circular was issued to Inamdars in the Pungabur Division to procure demarkation stones of certain size and have them in readiness for the special Revenue Inspector to fix them after survey. The circular stated that if the Inamdar failed to have them ready in 10 days, Contractors would be asked to supply them and the value recovered from the Inamdars. Some Inamdars got the stones (ready) as directed and reported the matter to the authorities. 5 Months after the above circular the Inam Deputy Collector issued a circular directing the Inamdars to purchase the stones required from Depot-keepers appointed by Government at 7 stones per Rupee. The rate was subsequently reduced to 5 per Rupee. Some Inamdars ventured to express their grievances to the Deputy Tahsildar who had issued the 1st circular but he appears to have excused himself saying that he acted under instructions of the Inam Deputy Collector. The latter potentate when approached respectfully would not even receive any petition and when pressed hard ordered the persons out of his presence. The Inamdars had apparently no option left but to leave the office with ignominy and they did well; for, the new official Secrets Act prohibits persons from entering any public office without the permission of the chief officer of that office. It is time however that the Inam Deputy Collector realises his position as a public servant and shows more courtesy to the people. We hope also that he will remove all cause for complaint in the matter of demarkation ones.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT GAZETTE.

In our February number we noticed some glaring errors in the District Gazette of February. Some notifications in the issue of this Gazette dated 5th April 1904 attract one's attention.

i. **THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR NOTIFIES THIS:**—Notice is hereby given that all the records in the following appeal and original cases on the file of this Court with the exception of Judgments will be destroyed on the 31st March 1904. What purpose does this publication after the event serve unless the destruction was adjourned and further time was granted to

the parties to obtain a return of their documents. We fail to see why some more care should not be bestowed by those responsible for the publication.

ii. **MAGISTERIAL SHEET** :—For some time past "Magisterial sheet" has become a valuable addition to the District Gazette. It gives an abstract of some decisions reported in the Indian Law Reports for the benefit of the Magistrates in the District. The head notes in the reports are given and often times they are correct. But some times they are not, and we trust the Clerk of the Collector's Office who is responsible for these reports will read through and understand the entire Judgment to satisfy himself that the head note is neither inaccurate nor inadequate.

One notable feature of the extracts in the current issue is that the first case in re Purna Chandra Dutt (I. L. R. 31 Cal, 44) is a case under Section 13 of the Legal Practitioner's Act. How this case found a place in the Magisterial sheet or what is expected of the Magistrates in this connection it is mysterious to us. If there be nothing beyond mere self gratification on the part of the Clerk concerned that prompted the publication, or if it be a misunderstanding that he made of the decision that secured for it a place in the Magisterial sheet then it is desirable that this responsible work changes hands.

THE CRISIS IN THE PUNGANUR SCHOOL :— There is a School at Punganur managed by the American Mission. We understand that the expenses are borne by the Zamindar and that the School building also belongs to the Zamindar. The management was perhaps left in the hands of the Mission as no other persons at Punganur appeared qualified to manage the school successfully. Naturally the Mission slowly appointed Christians as teachers of the School. But even this does not appear to have caused any great dissatisfaction so long as the education imparted was good. What caused the present crisis is the subordination of education to Bible teaching. Bible study has been made compulsory and promotion appears to depend more on Bible study than the study of other subjects. The staff further grew inefficient and the results in school and University Examinations have become unsatisfactory. Not even a single candidate came out successful in the last Matriculation Examination. The parents of the boys murmured and clamored for better teaching and the abolition of Bible study. The Mission did not take any notice of this and the parents stopped sending the boys to the School and the Zamindar was appealed to. He appears to have asked the Managers of the School to employ better men and not to make Bible teaching the principal test. We do not know what the reply was. But we understand that the local Manager ignored the Zamindar's right to the School itself and refused to discuss with him the School affairs. The matter is at a stand still

and the school was practically closed as the boys have been stopped in a body and none would attend School until the School is removed from Missionary management or the staff is changed and attention paid exclusively to secular teaching. We await further news

WANTED NEW ROAD :— Though Railways have done much to improve communication, it is very strange that no feeder civil roads have been made leading from important and populous villages to the Railway Stations. This is especially so in the Zamindari tracts where the Revenue work is being done by the Zamindar and his servants, all being natives and where no European officer has frequent occasions of travelling for collection of Revenue. For instance, the undermentioned feeder roads are required, though such should have come into existence long ago. Better late than never.

1. A road from Tirupati to Royalcheruvu via Nennoor and Nadavalur about 8 miles. There are groups of villages along this proposed road, wherefrom all vegetable and other necessities required for the town of Tirupati is being supplied. What difficulty was felt during the recent rains for want of the above road is inexpressible.

2. A road from Pudi Railway station to Royalcheruvu joining No. 1 at Nedavalur (about 8 miles).

3. A road from Puttoor to Paidipalle via Kondalcheruvu and Thorur (about 2 miles).

4. A road from Nagari Railway station to Kzverirajulungaripett via Munipalle Pandravedu and Predatur (about 7 miles).

5. Extension of the Ponpadi Maddur road to Chintakanama to join the Pallipat Athimanageri road. (about 6 miles).

6. A road from Ponpadi to Vijaiapuram, Punimangadu, Nemili and Illathur (about 7 miles.)

7. A road from Manur Railway station to Kalambakkam.

8. A road from Puthalput Railway station to Pennoor (about 6 miles).

9. A road from Royalpet to Choudapalle (Punganur Division).

FOREST GRIEVANCES :— On the 22-2-04, the Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate of Chittoor had to try six forest cases, of having taken firewood from Government Reserve Forests or having cut manure leaves under licenses out of time or of illicit grazing of cattle within the Reserve Forest limits. There were men, women, boys and girls charged in the above cases. In four of the above cases, the Magistrate convicted the accused and imposed fines on them and also directed the bill-hooks &c.

employed in the act of cutting to be confiscated and sold in auction. The rest were partly heard and adjourned to a further date. Two other cases of forest offences were called out but were not ready for trial.

The above shows what difficulties people are being put to in their every day life, proper arrangements not having been made for the grazing of cattle, in spite of resolutions passed by the North Arcot District Conferences, and the same endorsed to some extent by Government. Add to it the extortions by the low paid forest servants, and the injury is inconceivably great. Every day's delay in giving effect to the forest Resolution of the Revenue Board No. 313 dated 3-10-1901, and making out a conservancy boundary for the use of the public and making arrangements for collection of manure leaves and firewood by the ryot population is attendant with incalculable mischief to the ryots as may be seen from the cases that came up on one day before a judicial tribunal.

In one of the cases above mentioned, the parties concerned appear to have represented their case to the District Forest authorities in the first instance. The endorsement of the District Forest Officer is as follows:-

"The petitioner is informed that the case has been ordered to be prosecuted and that the properties concerned will be disposed of by the Magistrate."

The case is sub-judice and we refrain from passing any remarks on the merits. But the facts alleged by the accused appear to be as follows:-

A license was issued on 29-12-1903 with permission to remove the manure leaves before the evening of 30-12-1903. The leaves were cut and carted on 30-12-1903 and the cart was overturned after going some distance. The said place was out of the Forest limits; and when the parties next day, i.e., 31-12-1903, brought some rafters and ropes and tied the broken pieces together and carted the manure leaves, the forest guard attached the cart and placed the same in the possession of the Village Munsif.

Could not the District Forest Officer have arranged for the disposal of this case departmentally in a more lenient spirit than by ordering prosecution before a judicial tribunal which can know no mercy. Such is the working of the Forest rules causing great dissatisfaction to villagers.

[Ed. We learn subsequently that the case has been thrown out and the accused acquitted].

14-3-1904.

Gangadara Nellore.

To
The Editor of Patriot
Sir,

The Collector had been in our midst this morning at about 7 A.M. The Collector came straight from Chittoor. There were two horse carriages. One stopped on the southern side of the river. In the

other Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan rode, crossing the river, as far as Motharampalle, 3 or 4 miles beyond Ganganavellore. Hence they both returned to Gangadharanellore, where a pandal was put up by the side of the road for the Collector's stay; and both of them went into the Pandal. In this Pandal, the Collector's Jamabundi was conducted; and it was an hour before the Collector left the Pandal for Chittoor. For the last 3 days, the Monegars and other village officers of the village and the neighbouring ones were busy, making preparations for the Jamabundi.

Rover.

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thank the following payments of subscriptions during January to March 1904.

	Rs. A. P.
M. R. Ry. C. Murugesu Mudaliar	5-0-0
" D. V. Rajagopalachariar	5-0-0
" T. T. Viraraghavachariar	4-0-0
" U. Rangachariar	... 0-8-0
" Natesa Aiyar	... 0-8-0
Police Office Gentlemen	... 1-0-0

Total. 16-0-0

Total subscriptions as per memo of January 1904	... } 1,052-4-0
Subscriptions promised during the months of January to March 1904	... } 1-2-0
Total.	1,053-6-0

Amount collected as per memo of January 1904	... } Rs. 503-6-0
Do during January to March 1904	... } ,, 16-0-0

Total Rs. 519-6-0

Amount expended as per memo of January 1904	... } Rs. 212-1-1
Do, during January to March 1904.	... } ,, 41-5-7

Total 253-6-8

Balance Rs. 265-15-4

With the Treasurer 225-6-4

Secretary 40-9-0

Total 265-15-4

Chittoor, } V. Veeraraghava Chariar,
1-4-1904 } Secretary to the Edward Town Hall

THE BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Sir,

In your January issue, a correspondent signing himself "neutral" wrote that the Director of Public instruction and the Inspector of Schools reported favourably to the Head Master on the working of the School and in the matter of the public complaints against the Head Master. "Neutral" evidently is in the know though wishing to pass himself off as neutral. It was highly improper that "neutral" should have given you misleading information and increase public complaints against the School. Your leaderettes in the January and March issues are also apparently based on the incorrect and one sided information of "neutral". Mr. Mayhew did not however exculpate the Head Master but criticised him for tactlessness high handedness and prejudices on various occasions. You may therefore modify your criticism of the Inspector of Schools on future occasions."

Alpha.

Conference Jottings.

(1) What about the District Conference! The Provincial Conference is to be held at the same place. Is the smaller one to be merged in the Provincial Conference?

(2) It is said the District Conference can be gone through on the last day. Who is to preside over it? Are the office bearers of the Provincial Conference to be those of the District one also?

(3) North Arcot District is brave and advancing. Nothing is too much for it. Not even to invite Provincial Conference.

(4) Last year the same idea of inviting the Provincial Conference occurred to Tirupati people. Some Chittoor friends did not want it. So reasons were speedily forthcoming to convince all that it would be impossible to invite it.

(5) It is not all who have the final voice in such matters. Those who did not want it last time had to change and want it this year. A wave of their magic wand and all the reasons were for convincing that it is possible to have it. You would like to know what they are.

(6) (No. I).—The Provincial Conference last year would have cost Rs. 3000. Well this time the job is done for Rs. 1500—Rs. 400 required this year for pandal. The same Financier prepared both the estimates and the season does not appear to have changed.

(No. II).—It was perfectly ridiculous to think of a PROVINCIAL Conference held at Tirupati an out of the way place. It must always be at the head quarters of a District. This year we can have it at Ranipet

a smaller town than Tirupati. It was the same persons who gave both these opinions.

(No. III).—It was dirty and undignified for North Arcot to charge a delegation fee of Rs. 2 last year. This year it can dictate its term that Rs. 3 ought to be the delegation fee. Here alone there was a struggle to reconcile the change in the views of the objectors and they scratched their heads a little. Ah! Yes! This year the request came from the Conference Committee. So this makes all the difference. Very good. All objections are got over.

(7) "Not so fast my friends"—I say. Last year they did not ask you to help them. So you could have offered your humble aid saying how much you could pay and how far the Conference should help itself. Suggesting delegation fee would not then have been bad. This year they go to you for help. You chuckle and say "Yes now is my time. I shall take advantage of my position and dictate my own terms". Do you feel alright?

(8) *The Conference is to be held.* But why at Ranipet. It is declared infected by Plague. There is not proper place to hold meetings or accommodate delegates. Water convenience is wanting. Is there no other place in the District?

What say you to Tirupati. There is a big hall there. Delegates need not sit under a pandal as they have to do at Ranipet and stand in fear of sunstroke. Money need not be wasted on pandal and Fire extinguishers. Tirupati has excellent accommodation and pipe water. It is more attractive to delegates than Ranipet. It is not infected by plague and no passports are given.

(9) Mr. Krishnaswami Rao the Retired Dewan of Travancore is proposed as the President of the Provincial Conference at Ranipet. No objection could be taken to the gentleman really. But yet one would like to have those who are strenuously working in the field of politics, rewarded by being elected Presidents. One like Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao the Hon' Mr. Vasudeva Iyengar or Rao Bahadur P. Anantachari of Bellary and several others are deserving persons. Retired public servants ought to join the movement but they can't directly go to the top.

(10) *Ranipet will not give Rs. 500* for the Provincial Conference if it be held at Tirupati but perhaps Rs. 50. Well. This is bad positively. However let them not. They virtually now give only Rs. 100 in cash the remaining Rs. 400 being wasted on Pandal. Tirupati will certainly give Rs. 100 and even more in addition to the Hall.

The District Association ought to arrange very thing. Its Secretary has been thrown overboard. He was not properly consulted and treated. Others have usurped all management and the result is the above.

I am glad however that the Conference is to meet somewhere. May it be a success *Congresswallah!*

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The Patriot.

THE COURT OF WARDS AND KARVETNAGAR.

The proceedings of the important meeting of the creditors of the Karvetnagar Estate and the officials of the Court of Wards published elsewhere must open the eyes of the public to the real nature of the measures taken by the Madras Government to protect the profligate Zamindars of the country. The estate of Karvetnagar was taken possession of by the Court of Wards about 5 years ago and the speech of Mr Carr, the Decree-Collector, shows the result of their management. No outsider can conceive the amount of hardship caused by the working of the measure and the utter insecurity to property created thereby. Mortgagees and leasees in possession of property were dispossessed. No creditor could invoke the aid of law to recover his dues from the estate, whereas the estate mercilessly used all the weapons of law against their very creditors who were so unfortunate as to owe anything to it. Illiterate and ignorant laborers, menials, and petty suppliers of hay, bread and other articles whose services were continued to be availed of, were told after their claims were delayed for a long time, that their claims were barred by the law of limitation and that they ought to have sued the estate and not merely preferred claims to the estate officials. Ryots and others who had to litigate on account of the exorbitant price of the new managers and who came off victorious had no means of recovering even the cost of their forced litigation for which they had borrowed

money from others. We are not in a position to adequately describe all the steps taken by the officers in their anxiety to obtain glory by saving the estate from the creditors. Mr. Carr attempted to show firstly that but for the intervention of the Court of Wards the estate would have gone to pieces, long ago. *Secondly*:—That the Court of Wards increased the income of the estate by 1 lac; *thirdly* that the estate could be developed still further and its revenue increased; *fourthly* that as some creditors did not consent to reduce their claims, the estate was not able to raise a loan to pay off the debts; *fifthly* that if the creditors would come down largely the puisne incumbrancers and unsecured creditors would get something; *sixthly* that even then it was not possible to keep the estate intact, but some portion may be saved for the Zamindar; *seventhly* that if the creditors would not go down largely, the Court of Wards will continue in management for 16 years; *more and eighthly* that in that case except the first mortgagees it is pretty certain the rest would get nothing. The first is true but the estate will have to go to pieces anyhow. It is only a matter of time. The 2nd and 3rd statements are very doubtful. No detailed information has been furnished to the public on these points but we fear the increase is fictitious. It is idle to take merely increase of gross income into consideration. What is the nett income before and after the advent of the Court of Wards? How is it that in spite of the increase in income, not even interest could be paid to creditors—at any rate to those who previously had their interest paid from villages? What is the increase in the liabilities owing to the intervention of the Court of Wards? We could in a few moments lay bare imaginary improvement

referred to by the Collector if we are given sufficient information. How does the Collector propose to develop the estate and improve the revenue? Unfortunately the estate is a Zamindari and not Government lands so that he could re-settle it and raise the rents without fear of Courts of justice. We will not quarrel with the fourth point but it is rather the frisky nature of the legislature which does not hesitate to violate jurisprudence and pass objectionable measures tinkering with rights in property that is more responsible for the failure to raise a loan. The fifth, sixth and eighth propositions are absolutely true but we do not see how it is in the province of the Collector or Government to rob Peter and pay Paul. Why should the creditors give up their legitimate dues so that the Government or the Regulation and Decree-Collector may provide something for the Rajah? Why should mortgagees lose their money to enable the Court of Wards to pay unsecured creditors? We should be glad if the creditors could be induced to show mercy to the Rajah and leave him enough to live decently. But we strongly object to Government or its Officers undertaking this delicate and charitable task: when the legislature passed the new law, it hoped that the Court of Wards would cut down the expenditure, increase the income and gradually discharge the debts out of the income of the estate. Nobody intended to give them the power of coercing the creditors to reduce their claims and it seems nothing less than coercion to ask them to give up large sums on pain of the Court of Wards continuing to manage, making it impossible for the creditors to realise their dues at any rate in the near future. Once the Government knows that the estates could not be saved they are bound to give up management and not to use their position and influence to induce their subjects to give up anything. We do not cast any slur on the authorities for their humane endeavours to save the Zamindars but the present attempt at reconciliation is a task beyond their province and likely to have mischievous results on themselves and the people. The seventh point is the most important one for in it consists the threat to induce the creditors to forego large sums as well as untold of evil to all concerned. Mr Carr himself referred to the Court of Wards

continuing in management for 16 years as a calamity to all except the 1st mortgagees. This is a frank admission. He said the legislature provided for this continuance for 16 years. If so the legislature is to blame and ought to alter the rules. It is surprising that the Honourable Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer should say that the legislature would not alter. He did not explain why it would not. Did anybody consider the difference in the Zamindar's prospect between the relinquishment of the management at present and 16 years hence? The Zamindar if left alone now may be able to save something for his living, but he will certainly not get anything after 16 years. It would be a monstrous abuse of power if the Government were to disable the Zamindar from using his influence with the creditors now alone. The Government made a blunder in having taken up management of the heavily incumbered estate of Karvetnagar. They brought a costly administrative machinery which coupled with the extensive litigation roused by the overzealous officers swallowed the income. Interest on debts accumulated. To get out of the scrape the present impolitic attempt is made. It is our earnest desire that the Government will stop the evil which its officers are causing before it is too late. Their contention that it is to the interests of public to save the Estate at any cost is contradicted by their refusal to at least postpone the collection of peishkush for sometime. They would have been consistent if they had at least remitted the 2 per cent commission on the collections. Public interests do not certainly require the sacrifice of the interests of hundreds of creditors to a single individual however high placed and aristocratic he may be.

THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

It was Madras which first took up the question of Constitution for the Congress in 1887. The Madras Congress of 1894 passed a resolution regarding the Constitution question. That of 1898 adopted a tentative measure after great deliberation. It was again Madras which last year clamoured for a perfect constitution for the Congress. The following extracts from the speech of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee at Madras in 1898 accurately describes the feelings of the majority then. He said "My complaint to day is not against the

Government of India, but it is against this Congress, and it is against my friends of the Congress, whose confidence I am happy to say, I enjoy in such a large measure.

* * * *

The various standing Congress Committees in the different Metropolitan Centres are to create a Central Committee, and then the Congress is to exercise a sort of revisional jurisdiction by the submission of reports which are to be laid before the Central Committee. Such in brief is the first part of the resolution. The second part of the resolution refers to the form of the constitution. I do not know how often we have discussed it and how many pledges we have made in regard to it. I do not know how many pledges we have broken in regard to it. In 1887 from this platform—it might not have been in Hyde Park—a resolution was put forward by my friend Mr. Ghosal (it was Mr. Hume the nestor of the Congress movement), to the effect that all Standing Congress Committees are to be required to submit a draft constitution before the next meeting of the Congress. The next meeting was held in 1888, next to 1888 we have had 10 meetings but not in one of them was a report regarding the constitution submitted by any Standing Congress Committee. Sir, we are tired of repeating a particular charge against the Government of this country in season and out of season. We are complaining that the Government of India has made most solemn promises and has broken these promises. (*Lautcher*). Might not the same charge be flung into our teeth? (A cry of "shame")..... It is no use your coming here once in 12 months, passing resolutions, cheering speakers, returning home and going to sleep.

In the resolution passed at that meeting the first thing required was.

That all Standing Congress Committees be requested to form Central Committees in their respective Provinces for the appointment of agents and adoption of other measures for furthering the objects of the Congress, such Central Committees submitting annually at the meeting of the Congress a report of the work carried out in their Provinces during the year.

This was a direct appeal to each Presidency to adopt whatever measures it thought fit to spread the Congress Propaganda. It was certainly not heeded and no steps were taken to give effect to this resolution or even to attempt anything. No doubt when the Congress next came to be held at Madras last year, there was an agitation on this question and the whole of Madras insisted on a rigid constitution for the Congress. As the Provincial Conference consists of all the Congress Members in the Madras Presidency, it is in a better position to carry out this resolution than any Standing Congress Committee confined to the town of Madras. It is suggested by some that Association

should be started first in each District before a constitution is resolved upon for the Congress or the Provincial Conference.

That in every District there must be a body to spread the Congress Propaganda is admitted by all. That there are several persons in each District who are qualified to form this body is also true. But the best method of forming working-bodies out of these materials and keeping them up have to be decided. The first question would be whether these Associations should be independent bodies to form of their own accord without intervention of the Provincial Conference and to be under no obligation to it or whether the Provincial Conference should invoke the aid of such a body through the delegates who attend it, should arrange for its being formed, frame rules for its guidance, and hold it responsible for the proper performance of its duty by supervising its work. On the answer to this question depends the success of the movement. If it be left to the persons in each District to form a District Association or not; if when formed that body is not to send any progress report to the Provincial Conference and nobody is to supervise it; and if it be the case that it makes no difference whether a delegate comes from a District in which there is no District Association or if from a District in which there is one whether he is a member of that District Association or works vigorously in it or not, then it may safely be asserted it would be very long before we can have any District Association. On the contrary the probability is that the existing Associations may themselves very soon die for want of encouragement and supervision. If on the other hand this Conference organises Associations, gives privileges to its members, supervises its work and shows its interest in them by marking and comparing their progress, a powerful incentive would be given for at least a few in every District to work vigorously and it is only a few that are necessary for successful work. Care has to be given in not insisting on a rigid constitution in the beginning. We would therefore suggest that the Provincial Conference try the following:—

- (1) A membership of the Indian National Congress be instituted.
- (2) Every adult not convicted of any heinous offence and capable of contracting is entitled to be a member of the Indian National Congress.
- (3) Every member to pay an annual subscription of not less than Re. 1.
- (4) All members of the Congress in each District (Madras City being considered a District) to form into District Associations.
- (5) Two Secretaries for every District to be appointed annually by the Provincial Conference.
- (6) 60 p. c. of the membership subscriptions to be used in the District by the District Associations and

40 p. c. to be sent to the Central Congress Fund at the disposal of the Provincial Conference.

(7) Annual Reports with the list of members to be submitted by the Secretaries of each District to the Provincial Conference one month before the meeting.

(8) Conference to appoint a committee for the next year for submitting a consolidated report for the Presidency on the 1st day of the Provincial Conference to be considered in Committee as the first business on the last day of the Conference.

(9) That the members of the Congress alone to be entitled to elect delegates and sit as delegates to the Provincial Conference

GENERAL NOTES.

THE POLICE COMMISSION REPORT:—We can well excuse the Government of India for having kept back the report of the Police Commission for it must have shocked those who in season and out of season vaunt the perfection of the Indian Government. The great boast of the British Government in India is the justice, the peace, and the security to person and property which they were to have brought to the Indians, as they had never known before. This grand boast has to give place to a feeling of horror and shame if the reader of the report were to picture to himself the enormous powers given to these locusts, the utter helplessness of the people and the present condition of the Magistrates in the country who had to administer the criminal laws moved by the Police against these helpless people. If this weapon of defence is therefore taken away from the most wonderful Government in the world they don't naturally know how to effectually prevent the good British Electors from making searching inquiries into the present administration of India and the grievances of the people. If anybody would publish the panygerics of the Police by the Indian Government within the last ten years he would be doing a great service. For our part we remember the indignant defence of the Police by Mr. Winterbotham in the Madras Legislative Council. We hope want of funds will not be pleaded for the reform of the Police. This is also an opportune time to press the separation of Judicial and executive functions. We must have either reduction of taxation or urgent reforms when surpluses result. We hope the public leaders will see that these surpluses are not frittered away on useless or less useful forms. The delay of the Indian Government in publishing the report and the absurd statement that the question of the separation of the Judicial and executive functions, which has been long ago recognised by all as desirable and even urgent, is still under consideration makes us fear that the Government of India will dispose of the funds available in other ways and postpone these reforms for want of funds.

POLICE AND PREVENTION:—Human ingenuity is awful. It was the practice to promote these Police Officers who secure the largest number of convictions and this gave rise to false cases, torture, suborning evidence etc. The public groaned and insisted on the prevention of crimes and this has been unfortunately interpreted by the Police as hauling up as many persons as possible under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Lane, our District Superintendent of Police would appear to think that all Police Officers who book a large number of persons under these sections deserve praise and promotion. Fortunately for the Police, India is a poor country and there is an everlasting supply for their activity in the direction and easy promotion. Law requires very little proof in these cases and hence the work of the subordinate Police becomes very much lighter than when they were required to secure a number of convictions for crimes under the Penal Code. The crime of being poor is great indeed but the harm which the above view would cause is inconceivable. We hope the Government of India would soon look about reforming the Police—top first. For the inculcation of injurious principles as the above is more dangerous to society than any number of illpaid and ignorant subordinates.

LORD CURZON AND TIBET:—Lord Curzon said in 1898 "Russia had planted her soldiers right up to the water of the Oxus and we were equally bound to do the same".

LOCAL NOTES.

WANTED NEW ROADS:—In continuation of the list of the new-roads wanted, the following inland roads are desiderata.

(1) The Cuddappa-Kurnool Road branches off at or about mile-stone No. 109 near Thenapalle, Chittoor Taluk, to Tirupati. Further off from this point within a mile or two, a branch road may run through lands under Peddinayani tank, passing through Cherlopalle, Thommavandlapalle, Mannarupalle, Kootamvaripalli, Shrotriam Thippanapalle, on to the Penumoor Road from Nendragunta.

(2) Nagari Road branching from 30½ mile-stone at Gungadharanellore, passing through the limits of Vencatapuram, Bungareddipalle, Sarvireddipalle, Vepunjeri, Chennareddipalle, China Vepunjeri, Kalepalle, Bukkapatnam, Gollapalle and Avulakonda thence meeting the Ponnai Road.

(3) Continuation of No. (2), branching off from Avulakonda up to Ramakrishnarajupett.

(4) Nagari Road, Branching off from mile-stone No. 31½ at Settiganigutha, passing through the limits of Peddakalva, Mukundarayanipet, Kotrakona, Carampalle, Poonapalle, Kalavagunta, Voddapalle, joining the Cuddappa-Kurnool Road at or about mile-stone No. 104.

(5) Branch Road from Karvetinagar direct west and north-west leading up to the Panapauk S. I. R. Station. This Road itself or an off shoot from this road may be made to meet No. I road referred to in our last issue. (In and about this portion, for want of roads, the collection of Revenue in the Karvetinuggar Zamindari has become anything but easy. This portion is or is capable of harboring gangs of robbers without easy detection, as was the case during the recent famine when crime increased in the District and the authorities were much puzzled as to the whereabouts of the criminals.

Assaults on the Zamindari Revenue collectors are most numerous in these parts and roads would certainly increase traffic and diminish crimes.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT RANIPET:—Mr. L. Venkatraghava Iyer, one of the Secretaries is vigorously working and a good deal has been done towards ensuring a successful Conference. In spite of difficulties he has been able to collect a large sum by touring round the District. A site near the Ranipet Railway Station has been secured and the work of erecting pandals is progressing. Letters are pouring in from all Districts promising a large attendance at the Conference. As there is at present a plague at or near Ranipet, the authorities, we hear, will be requested to relax the passport restrictions before the conference begins its sittings. Very great care has been taken in drafting the resolutions. They are very moderate and practical and not even the most conservative of Governments need hesitate to comply with the requests contained in them except perhaps clause (c) of Resolution No. VI we hope that in these circumstances the Conference will be a great success and North Arcot secure another claim to be considered one of the foremost politically advanced Districts.

POSTAL COMPLAINTS:—We have received complaints from the ryots of the villages attached to Narasingarayanpet post that letters addressed to their villages are not delivered in due time and that some of them lost opportunities of appealing in Revenue etc. cases. We hope the matter will be enquired into promptly.

ARE THE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES HONEST AS A CLASS? The Budget discussion in the Madras Legislative Council brought out the difference between two elected members regarding the general honesty of the subordinate magistracy. One said that they were as a class dishonest and must be reformed and the other that they were honest as a rule. Generalisation is always dangerous. While we think that the Magistrates of today are infinitely more honest as a rule, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the method of recruitment at present adopted coupled with the importance of their task, the executive, to Government renders it impossible for most of them to be honest.

Their previous training is merely clerical or revenue gathering. Their knowledge of Law and experience of the world is almost nil. The great consequence attached to Forest Salt and Abkari prosecutions by Government leaves the Magistrates practically no independence in those cases if they care for their prosperity in life and once the Magistrates fall it is difficult to prevent the tendency to dishonesty in other cases whenever great temptation is held out to them. The Honorable member who supported the Magistrate cited his experience in support of his view. We must congratulate him on his happy experience for the experience of others in the very same does not support his opinion.

THE THIRD NORTH ARCOT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION:—Ranipet is making very great efforts to have a successful Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition on the 23rd May and the three following days. Mr. Kenny and the Secretaries are working hard and have secured the co-operation of all the officials. Mr. Bardswell is the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Carr promised his patronage. As the Provincial Conference is to be held at the same time at Ranipet, we hope that the people of this District will try to exhibit all their industries. The committee welcome all grains, seeds, cereals, implements of husbandmen waterlifts cattle and other agricultural exhibits from all Districts.

FOREST GRIEVANCE:—We have received a copy of the memorial submitted to the Collector by the ryots of Karkoor, Kothamarikuppam, Pallalakuppam, Chendathur Yamgooty, Kothapally, Pogallur, Paravokulu, Chambedu etc. villages of Gudiyatam Talug, North Arcot District regarding their hardships in the matter of goat grazing. They say that the grazing fee of a goat and its young is very high being Rs. 1—8—0 per year which is a fourth of the price of the goat and its young. There ought to have been no room for complaint after the Government order directing the opening of sufficient grazing field by forming conservancy boundaries within reserved Forests for the cattle. The value of goats for manuring the field is great. When will the District officials give effect to the principles enunciated by their superiors.

(Ed. Under Standing Order No. 96, the fines to be levied for cattles impounded in Government pounds are as follow:—Buffaloe 0—8—0 Bullock 0—4—0 Ram, ewe, sheep, goat, or kid 0—1—0. Why should the forest charges be enormously high.)

THE MEETING OF THE COURT OF WARDS OFFICERS AND THE KARVETINAGAR CREDITORS:—A meeting of the creditors of the estate of Karvetinagar was held in Guravappa Naidu's Bungalow Chittoor at 3 P. M. on the 7th. instant. About 100 creditors assembled there while nearly 200 creditors were absent for some reason.

or other. Some messages from absent creditors were also read. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Decree Collector, addressed the creditors' audience as follows:—

He said that they met there in connection with a proposed scheme of liquidation in respect of the Karvetnagar estate. Since the Court of Wards assumed management, they had taken all steps to improve the estate. The estate was very much involved and the management, he said, was then under law in the interests of the public. One of the main objects in taking up the management was to prevent the estate being cut to pieces. If the Government had not taken the estate, the probability was that by then it would have been broken up into pieces. All those who had first mortgages would have got something. Second mortgagees might have had something too; subsequent mortgagees and unsecured creditors would have got nothing at all. He asked the unsecured creditors to understand that but for the management of the Court of Wards they would have had nothing. When the management was taken up, claims against the estate were asked to be notified. In consequence of the notification claims to the extent of 1 crore and 11 lacs of rupees were notified. In considering them, some were found to be unsupported and in other cases the creditors agreed to take a reduced amount. The Regulation Collector under whom the management has been did his best to raise a loan to pay off the debts. But owing to the fact that some of the creditors would not reduce and consent to take a less amount the loan could not be raised. The action of the people who refused to reduce their debts has been to the loss of all concerned because the claim being so great, and the estate not finding money to raise the full demand, not a single creditor could be paid a single pie. Those who had usufructuary mortgages got some money for interest others got nothing. Therefore, he wanted, the creditors to see that it was to the interest of every one that they must come down in their claims. During the time of the management, the revenue of the estate had increased by one lac. The estate is still in an undeveloped Condition. If they went on developing it, they may be able to increase the revenue still more. As the rules stood, under law the management should continue for 16 years more. During that period execution of no decrees could be carried on against the estate. Therefore, he said, the position was this. If the creditors were willing to come down in their demand, it was possible they might find money to pay. They would have to come down a great deal. If they refused to reduce and accept composition of their claims they would have to establish their claims after sixteen years. They would have to wait 16 years and then establish their claims. Then except the first mortgagees it is pretty certain the

rest would get nothing. Therefore his advice to them was that they should come down largely and make the liabilities such that the estate could pay. That meeting, he said, was convened to save them all from serious loss and also if possible to save the estate. To give them an example, the two biggest creditors were the Mahant and Sowcar Krishnadoss. The Mahant's original claim was 38 lacs and odd. He has now agreed under certain conditions to receive 21 lacs inclusive of interest until June 1903. Sowcar Krishnadoss had over 28½ lacs. He compromised for 21 lacs and odd till 31st March 1902. He has also reduced the rate of interest on 5 lacs from 7½ to 6 per cent. These are first mortgagees and usufructuary mortgagees. Their claim was a substantial one. In a great many cases the claims were unsecured. Their own interests he said, must dictate to them that they must reduce the claims. Rao Bahadur P. Auanda Charlu telegraphed that he would forego 55 per cent. It was probable, he would come down still further. In their own interest and that of the estate he would counsel them to come down in their claims. If they did, he would promise them that the Court of Wards and the Government would do everything they can. The Regulation Collector had full powers to settle all claims. The speaker asked the creditors to consult the Regulation Collector and settle the compromise and at 3 P. M. on Monday the 9th instant they would meet again to intimate to him the compromise.

Mr. E. Saravana Pillai one of the creditors said that it was desirable to compromise the claims.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer then addressed the creditors in Telugu. He said he came there for another reason, not as a creditor but as the Vakil for the Court of Wards and at the instance of the Regulation Collector. The proposed compromise of the claims would enhance the glory of both. The creditors had always cherished a love (ప్రేమ) for the Zamindar and his estate. Else, he said, the estate would have been ruined long ago. That was the time to show that love in action. Unless the legislation altered which it would not, the management must continue for 16 years more. Debts would increase. No body would be profited. He therefore advised them to consent to reduce their claims.

The Collector left the meeting at this stage.

The Regulation Collector then gave the meeting some figures which showed what the liabilities of the estate would come to if the claimants came down as proposed viz. The first mortgagees to remit a third, the subsequent mortgagees 50 per cent and the unsecured creditors 60 per cent. Then the total claim will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Secured claims except that of the Mahant and the Sowcar	12,18,914
Do do. Decrees .	3,12,513
Unsecured claims	92,676
Do do. Decrees ...	5,90,795
Mahant and Sowcar	43,21,000
Due to G. Subbiah Chetty... ..	8,000
Do. K. Munusawmi Chetty .	30,000
Decrees notified to Decree Collect r...	1,250
Total	65,75,148

Leaving some margin the debts will come up to 70 lacs which alone the estate can liquidate under the proposed scheme.

The pleader of the Mahant said that the Mahant had not given his consent, but he might reduce the claim to some extent if so advised and subject to some conditions.

The meeting then dissolved.

Interesting Information.

In Turkey house residence and sufficient land for maintenance is exempt from attachment for debt.

New York has a bill to have a laboratory for the study of Criminal classes.

Leprosy is neither catching nor hereditary. In fact modern science teaches that no disease is transmissible to offspring. The only thing which is hereditary is a predisposition to certain diseases when conditions which are favourable to such occur in the environment of the offspring.

Shaving does not make the hair grow stronger, as generally believed, at least that is the latest verdict of experts.

Anger causes digestion to come to a complete stand still.

A Philadelphian Doctor is reported to have succeeded in turning a negro skin white. The color question has a chance of being solved this way.

1.5 per cent of the population in India go to school.

The average for Madras is 2.2 per cent.

The problem of finding a complete substitute for the milk of a healthy mother had not been solved and probably never would be.

LORD CURZON'S ADMINISTRATION:—With reference to Lord Curzon's review of his work, let us remember

the following words spoken by him at Southport in 1898.

"No one recognised more clearly than I do that the 1st duty of a Viceroy was not speech but Administration or that the best test of success was not, eloquence but efficiency.,,"

The Viceroy no doubt gave both speech and Administration but we like the former. Of the latter the following are some.

- (1) The Calcutta Municipal Act followed by the Bombay District Municipalities Act and the Madras Municipal Act.
- (2) Increase of Army expenditure.
- (3) Fat births for Europeans etc.
- (4) Exclusion of Indians from even Subordinate posts.
- (5) Land Revenue Policy.
- (6) The Muscat blunder.
- (7) The Land laws of Northern India.
- (8) The Currency Act.
- (9) Treatment of Messrs. Cotton, Smeaton, Thorburn and Pennell.
- (10) The Cantonment Act, Punjab Court's bill.
- (11) The shelving of Tata's scheme, Assam labour bill &c.
- (12) Treatment of Indian Rajahs.
- (13) Famine Policy.
- (14) Victoria memorial.
- (15) Durbar—Lord Curzon asked the Duke of Connaught to carry news of India's prosperity to the Emperor.
- (16) Peaceful mission to Tibet.

ADVERTISEMENT. NOTICE.

வேலூர் டவுனில் பண்டு பிராஞ்சு விமிடெட் என்னும் பேர்வழித்த ந்தியை பூர்த்தியாய் வைண்டப் செய்யும் பொருட்டு ந்தை ந்தியின் லிக்குடெட்டரால் தயார் செய்த கணக்குகளை பார்வையிட்டு பரிசீலனை செய்து ந்தை ந்தியை பூர்த்தியாய் வைண்டப் செய்யும் நிமித்தம் 1904ஆல் சூலை மீ 11உ திங்கள்மேமை காலை 10-மணிக்கு வேலூர் சுண்ணாம்புகார வீதி 195 நெம்பர் வீட்டில் ஜனரல் மீட்டிங் கூடப்படும்.

VELLORE, } (Sd.) LUTHERAM PRASAD,
30th April 1904. }

Correspondence.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Sir,

You may be aware of the fact that in the Board High School, Chittoor unlike in most other tolerably prosperous schools, a fee is levied from boys in respect of charges for the printing of question papers for the half yearly and annual examinations. It was till recently $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per boy per examination for forms I, II and III, and 5 annas for forms IV, V and VI. The fee has this year been increased to $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas respectively. There have already been complaints that under the present Head Master the cost of education has unnecessarily been increased, chiefly by going in for the most costly text books in the place of approved and efficient less costly books, and frequent change of text books. While such is the case I wish to know whether the levying of this fee for printing (mind that boys have to supply their own pen and paper for answering) has been brought to the notice of the District Board and was sanctioned by it. If the latter, cannot the District Board allot a small sum for these charges as is done in most other well-managed institutions wherein except the school fee we have none of these exactions to which the Chittoor public have been subjected by the present Head Master; especially when they found sufficient funds to give a scholarship to train a raw teacher newly taken in, when trained hands are available. After all what is the amount required to print the question papers? Whether the last year's printer's bills have been cleared by this date? Why did not the Head Master render accounts to the public?

APPLICATION OF THE LANCET TO NEW PARTS WHERE THERE IS BLOOD.

The Tahsildar of Chittoor Taluk has issued notice to the Contractor Sheik Hussain Sahib of Chittoor directing him to pay Rs. 25—0—0 balance of Tirva due to Government for having taken mud from the Timmasamudram Puduéri (new tank) for the purpose of making bricks and for having occupied a portion of the tank bed for the brick kiln and also putting up a platform for making bricks. This is a novel feature. Hitherto the public were taking mud from tank beds without paying any seniorage. This is a custom prevailing from time immemorial and it is meant to have the force of Law. Why does the Government depart from the established custom?

Ryot.

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks the following payments of subscriptions during April 1904:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S. ...	20	0	0
„ R. H. Ellis, I. C. S. ...	10	0	0
„ H. Tyler, I. C. S. ...	10	0	0
„ Honourable L. A. Govinda Raghavier ...	10	0	0
„ B. C. Raghavier ...	4	0	0
„ D. Sarvothama Rao ...	2	0	0
„ P. Srinivasachariar ...	2	0	0
„ V. Gopala Aiyer ...	1	0	0
„ T. T. Vera Raghavachariar ...	1	0	0
„ V. Krishnasami Iyer ...	1	0	0
„ M. Sundarier ...	1	0	0
„ P. Desikachariar ...	2	0	0

Total Rs. 64—0—0

Credit from Ghatikachalam 1—12—0

Total Rs. 65—12—0

Total subscription as per memo of last month ...	1053	6	0
Subscriptions promised during April 1904 ...	45	0	0

Total Rs. 1098—6—0

Amount collected as per memo of last month ...	519	6	0
Do during April 1904	65	12	0

Total Rs. 585—2—0

Amount expended as per account of last month ...	253	6	8
Do. during April 04	93	7	8

Balance... 238—3—8

With the Treasurer	225	6	4
With the Secretary	12	14	4

Total Rs. 238—3—8

Chittoor } VIRABAGHAVA CHARIAR,
29—4—1904 } Secretary to the Edward Town Hall.

THE PATRIOT.

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{ No. 6

The Patriot.

THE TWELFTH MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference held at Ranipet was a great success in every way. The Reception Committee has to be congratulated on this result. The arrangements they had made were so grand and princely that had ten times as many delegates as were actually present, attended the Conference, they could all have been comfortably looked after. The spacious compound kindly placed at the Committee's disposal by Mr. T. P. Narasimha Chariar was full of tents and sheds and these together with the main building were most nicely fitted up for the convenience of the delegates. The speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was modest and briefly touched upon the work of the Conference. The President's speech was instructive and moderate. He referred to the good as well as the bad acts of Government in recent years and took altogether a hopeful view of the whole situation. The Resolutions that were passed at the Conference were mostly non-controversial, moderate and required no able speeches. The closing speech of the President was very interesting and pointed out the representative character of the Conference and coming from the mouth of an ex-government servant we commend the remarks of the President as to the work done by the subjects committee to all other Government officials who are ignorant of the same. The Conference was therefore an unqualified success and the persons directly respon-

sible for the arrangements deserve to be thanked by the public. The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer Avergal, the Chairman and Mr. L. Venkatraghava Iyer, one of the Secretaries worked indefatigably and to their endeavours is due the success of the Ranipet Conference. As regards the work done at the Conference two things strike us prominently. One is the disposal of the question of constitutional working of the Conference. This is however yet an open question and we hope that next year the Conference will be in a position to satisfactorily solve it. The other is more important. It is the dangerous lines on which the Conference is proceeding in the selection of subjects for discussion. The movements were first started for the purpose of expressing our political grievances to the Government but have unconsciously grown into bodies discussing all sorts of administrative questions. Education, Agriculture, Commerce etc. form the subject matter of most of the Resolutions. These are subjects for experts to meet and discuss and not for a promiscuous body like the Provincial Conference or other mere political Conferences. Industrial and Agricultural Societies are everywhere started and these bodies may well discuss the above subjects. As it is, the Conferences are likely to commit mistakes and the real purpose for which they were organised in the beginning apt to be forgotten. This is a matter which has to be deeply thought out and we hope this aspect will not escape the notice of our leaders.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

In Mr. R. Venkatrathnam Naidu, the President of the Social Conference, the Social Re-

formers found an able and impressive speaker. The burning question of the day—Reform or Progress—was most masterly dealt with by him. The two were not inconsistent. The crucial subject of widow-marriage received an eloquent exposition at his hands. The Social Reform party may well be said to have come out of their struggle with the Progressives successful.

THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Fifth North Arcot District Conference was held in the Provincial Conference Pavilion on the 26th May 1904 with the Hon. Mr. Krishnan Nair as President. No Delegates were elected separately for the District Conference. No notices were issued and consequently the Conference was not strictly of the same nature as its predecessors. It was aptly described by Mr. T. P. Narasimhachariar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee as being held "more to keep up the continuity in our work in the District". This is regrettable. Our experience of Mr. Krishnan Nair gained during the short space of a few days at Ranipet makes us hope that in him we have an able and reliable advocate of the public cause in the Council Chamber.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Ranipet was most successful and all credit is due to the Assistant Secretary Mr. L. Sreenivasa Raghavaiyar, who worked hard at it. The unstinted support given by Messrs. R. C. C. Carr and Bardswell and other officials also was the mainspring of its success. An Agricultural Society has been started at Ranipet and we hope that it will do useful work.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following Resolutions were passed at the Provincial Conference:—

I. Expression of condolence to Mr. Tata's Family:—That this Conference places on record its deep sense of the loss that India has sustained in the death of Mr. Jamssetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, one of her foremost benefactors, and resolves to convey its sympathy and condolence to the members of his family.

II. Agricultural and Industrial Education:—That in view of the great importance of agriculture to the people, and in view of the depressed condition of the Industries of the country, this Conference prays of the Government that it be pleased to elaborate at an early date and give effect to a definite scheme of agricultural and technical education suited to the needs of the Presidency.

III. Land Settlements:—(a) That in the opinion of this Conference the policy of Government expressed in the recent resolution of the Government of India on Land Settlement as regards the ryotwari land of this Presidency, is opposed to previous declarations and pledges and is not conducive to the economic stability of the agricultural community.

(b) That this Conference prays for legislative affirmation of at least the following principles:—

1. The Revenue assessed should in no case exceed half the net produce.
2. The Revenue assessed should not be enhanced except on the ground of a rise in prices.
3. The Revenue assessed shall not be raised within at least 60 years of the expiration of any former revision.

(c) That this Conference is of opinion that every ryot should have the right of appeal to the Civil Courts against breach of the above mentioned principles by Revenue Officials.

IV. Payment of Land Revenue:—That this Conference prays the Government to amend Act II of 1864 on the lines of Section 310 (A) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

V. Local Self Government:—That having regard to the period that has elapsed since the inauguration of the scheme of Local self Government by Lord Ripon and to the measure of success that has so far attended it, this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable and necessary that there should be a larger introduction of the representative and non-official element in the Municipalities, by having elected Chairmen and a larger proportion of elected Councillors in suitable Municipalities, by allowing Unions to elect members of the Taluk Boards, by allowing the Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards to be elected, and by having non-

official Vice Presidents of District Boards where there are not such now and where competent men are available.

VI. Expansion of Legislative Council:—That this Conference prays that the Regulations under the Indian Council's Act for the election of Members by Mofussil Municipalities and District Boards, be so modified as to increase the number of the representatives from 4 to 6, and to allot the same to territorial Divisions, each of them comprising the Members of the Municipalities and District Boards in it.

VII. Limited Legislation for Hindu Religious Endowments:—That having regard to the gross mismanagement of Hindu Religious Institutions in this Presidency, and misversion of its Funds, and to the very inadequate means provided by the Existing Law for checking the same, this Conference, while recognizing in the fullest measure the wisdom of the policy of religious neutrality on the part of Government, is of opinion that limited legislation ought to be undertaken compelling the periodical publication of accounts, and limiting the tenure of membership of Devasthanam Committee, and affording greater facilities to worshippers to invoke the exercise of the control of Courts over such institutions.

VIII. Education in Village Schools:—That this Conference is of opinion that a system of education in village schools on lines similar to those obtaining in the Central Provinces should be adopted for this Presidency.

IX. Ryot Conferences:—That this Conference prays that the Government will be pleased to insist upon Collectors and Divisional Officers of Districts holding annual Conferences with leading ryots in the Districts with a view to a thorough understanding of their wants, and to the efficient and sympathetic administration of the Districts and Divisions in their charge.

X. Primary Education of Backward classes:—That this Conference is of opinion that it is necessary that greater attention should be paid by the Government and local authorities to the primary education of the backward classes.

XI. Payment of Jurors and Assessors:—That having regard to the hardship that is felt by Jurors being summoned to serve on the

Jury or to act as Assessors without their travelling and subsistence expenses being paid to them, this Conference is of opinion that the Government may order the payment of travelling allowance and batta to Jurors and Assessors ordinarily resident beyond 5 miles from the Court-house and that the experiment may at least be tried in one or two selected Districts.

XII. Payment of Village Officers:—That this Conference is of opinion that village officers when attending at public office on duty away from their villages be paid battas.

XIII. Local fund Engineers and Assistant Engineers:—That this Conference prays that the Government of Madras may be pleased to adhere and give effect to G. O. No. 86 L. dated 16th January 1897, regarding the selection and pay of Local Fund Engineers and cancel G. O. No. 1261 L. dated October 1903 on the same.

XIV. CONSTITUTION FOR THE CONFERENCE:—Resolved that a Committee composed of

The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer,
Mr. T. K. Narasimhachariar
and Mr. N. K. Ramaswami Aiya

be appointed with Mr. Ramaswami Aiya as Secretary to correspond with the Madras Mahajana Sabha, all District Associations and leading men in the Presidency on the question of a constitution to the Provincial Conference and to submit a report to the next Provincial Conference.

XV. KARVETNAGAR AND KALAHASTI ESTATES:—

That this Conference is of opinion that the case of the creditors of the encumbered estates of Karvetnagar and Kalahasti requires early consideration of Government with a view to relieve them from the great distress in which several of them are involved.

XVI. Committee for Printing Memorials:—

Resolved that a Committee composed of
The President of the Conference.

Rao Bahadur P. Ananthachari.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Row.

„ P. S. Sivasami Aiyer.

„ L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer.

Mr. N. Krishnamachariar.

Mr. K. Krishnamachariar.

Mr. C. Duraisami Iyengar.

and Mr. N. K. Ramaswami Aiya.

be appointed to draw up and submit a memorial to Government on the subject of Resolution II. (Agricultural and Industrial Education) on behalf of the 12th Provincial Conference.

XVII. That the President be authorised to forward the resolutions passed at this Conference to the Government of Madras and the Government of India.

XVIII. Invitation of the next Conference to Bellary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE OF 1904

Was held on the 26th May 1904 at Ranipet in the North Arcot District in the Provincial Conference Pavilion. After Mr. D. V. Srikantier, B. A., Tahsildar of Arcot welcomed the Conference, the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghavaiyar, B. A. B. L., of North Arcot proposed Mr. R. Venkatasubramanian Naidu G. A. M. A., L. T., as Chairman, which was supported by Messrs. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar and T. P. Narasimha Chariar of North Arcot. The Honorable Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L. of Malabar and Mr. R. H. Bardswell, Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot were present among others. The President delivered a long and a most eloquent and thrilling address pointing out how the methods of social reform are not inconsistent with the most deep seated piety and with the desire to further our social progress on Shastraic methods. We are not merely the children of our ancestors but their heirs, competent to supplement and modify their system to suit changing conditions and new forms of life and civilization. He strongly insisted upon the necessity of working in social matters on the lines given by that eminently practical and high souled patriot, the late Mr. Justice Ranade. After the President's address was over, the first resolution placed on record the deep sense of the loss the country has sustained in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, the foremost benefactor of our country. Resolutions relating to foreign travel and the raising of the age of marriage and an omnibus resolution embracing social purity, Female Education, Fusion of the Sub-castes, elevation of the low castes and Re-admission of converts were adopted. The Honorable Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, B. A., Madurai, Mr. K. Ekambara Iyer, B. A. of Kurnool, Rao Bahadur C. H. Goud of Bellary, Messrs. C. B. Rama Rao, L. M. S. of Madras, V. V. Jogish Pantulu, B. A. of Ganjam and Messrs. A. Krishnasami Aiyar, B. A., Manohara Prasad, V. Sundara Iyer, and Chakravarthi Aiyangar, B. A. of North Arcot spoke on the above resolutions, Rao Bahadur K. Veeresalingam Pantulu appealed to the audience to work on any lines that appeared to them proper and begged that

practical work must be their chief aim. The question of the amelioration of the condition of widows proposed by Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiyar, B. A. B. L. of North Arcot, seconded by Mr. T. Rama Rao of South Canara, and supported by Mr. P. M. Rangachariar, B. A. of Anantapur and Messrs. D. V. Srikantier B. A., Kota Subbaya Gouda and C. T. Parthasarathi Mudaliar B. A. L. T. of North Arcot, was put to the vote by the President, who in doing so feelingly referred to the high ideal to which the prohibition of widow marriage was due but pointed out how such an ideal did not make due provision for the requirements of the flesh in ordinary cases and showed how the excellence of the ideal would become more practically felt by rendering conformity to it voluntary rather than compulsory. The proposition was carried *nem con.*

The following is the full text of the resolutions passed:—

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

This Conference notes with satisfaction the increasing number of Hindus who now make sea-voyage for study, business or other purposes, and wishes to impress on the people the necessity of encouraging this wholesome movement in all possible ways and of discouraging all attempts to treat foreign travelled men as aliens and foreigners.

AGE OF MARRIAGE

This Conference rejoices that the age of marriage both for boys and girls has shown a decided tendency to rise in many parts of the country, and would urge all social reform bodies and advocates to make use of this favourable opportunity to press forward this most important item of social reform programme.

AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF WIDOWS.

This Conference would earnestly invite all humane persons to do all they can to save the poor, innocent, widowed girls from the customary disfigurement, and to place no obstacles passive or active, to their marrying again and settling in life, if they or their friends choose that course; and to do all they can to ameliorate their condition by other means.

OMNIBUS.

(a) Social Purity.

This Conference notes with satisfaction the wider recognition of the principles of Social Purity and Temperance and urges the necessity of more strenuous efforts being put forth in this direction.

(b) Female Education.

This Conference urges on the public the importance of redoubling their efforts in the direction of female education by the adoption of more extensive measures in the shape of public schools, of home classes and organization of public lectures and associations for the purpose of promoting the cause of Indian womanhood.

(c) Sub-Castes.

This Conference reiterates the desirability of bringing about a closer communion between the subdivisions of castes by means of inter-marriages and inter-dining.

(d) Low Castes.

This Conference is deeply impressed with the disastrous effects to society of the neglect and indifference to the moral and material advancement of the low castes and records its earnest conviction that the prosperity and progress of the country is deeply involved in effective measures being adopted towards the amelioration of their condition.

(e) Re-admission of Converts.

This Conference is of opinion that facilities should be afforded for the re-admission into Hindu Society of converts to other religions.

Mr. C. Dorasami Aiyangar, B. A., B. L. of North Arcot in acknowledging the thanks proposed to the members of the Provincial Conference for allowing the use of their Pavilion, said that the reception given to the Social Conference can be said to be effusive and sincere only when North Arcot can show by action that it has appreciated and is prepared to give effect to the principles embodied in the resolutions passed in the Conference and pointed out the necessity of forming a Social Reform Association in the District and arranging for an annual Social Conference along with the District Conference. After a vote of thanks to the Chair^{man} proposed by Mr. V. Veeraraghava Chariar, B. A. of North Arcot and seconded by the Honorable Mr. Govinda Raghavaiyar, the Chairman in acknowledging it, made a most felicitous speech, pointing out how the fatherhood of God is realized by the brotherhood of man and how love and self sacrifice ought to guide us in our work and how we should adopt a gospel of action rather than the gospel of discipline. The President then dissolved the Conference.

ADDRESS OF MR. T. P. NARASIMHACHARIAR,
CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE
OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

It is a pleasant task that has fallen to my lot, that of inviting you to this town of Ranipet for the purpose of holding the Fifth North Arcot District Conference. Ranipet was from the beginning taking an active part in the political movements of this District since the memorable year of 1900, when all on a sudden there was an outbreak of political activity for the first time in the District which resulted in the District Association, the annual District Conferences, and the North Arcot Patriot. Its zeal in the cause may be gauged from the fact that it was Ranipet which was anxious to have the very Second District Conference but was prevented from having that honor by the advent of Plague at the last moment. I do not express my regret that we are rather late in securing

the honor of holding a District Conference in our town, for this delay has made us so fortunate as to enable us to claim the far higher honor of having had a Provincial Conference amidst us. I do not claim special honor for Ranipet on this account for the holding of the Provincial Conference here was merely an accident due to its having had already been selected for the District Conference.

THE HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT:—If five years ago any body had ventured to say that our District would attain the position which it now admittedly holds as one of the most politically advanced Districts, having a District Association, holding annually District Conferences and Exhibitions, having an elected Legislative Council Member in it, and possessing a District organ, he would have been unhesitatingly pronounced a day dreamer. We have however the proud satisfaction of having achieved all this within the short space of a few years—barely five years.

The seeds sown by a few educated Indians at Bombay in the year 1885 have grown into a mighty tree overhanging the whole of India and sending down roots like the banyan tree of our country. The severe famine of 1898-99 which affected North Arcot was the immediate cause for our present activity. The Governor then paid a visit to this District and in the address resolved to be presented to him, some demanded that reference should be made to famine, then existing. Some non-officials and the officials would not permit this and the feelings of the people were roused in consequence. The ground became thus ready to receive the root growing down the mighty tree above referred to. The growth has been rapid and threefold as already enumerated, viz., the District Association, the District Conference, and the District paper. It is a credit to all of us that these three have been steadily progressing from year to year growing in strength and usefulness though not all in the same rate. The District Association has a good deal to do in order to attain success and be in good working order, and the District paper may be said to be rather stationary and requires better circulation and more frequent issues than once a month as at present, though both have progressed to a certain extent. We have however to be hopeful as they have not deteriorated. The progress of the Conferences on the other hand has been very rapid. We had the first two Conferences at Chittoor, the third at Vellore, and the Fourth at Tirupati, every year showing a marked improvement over the previous year's Conference. Our first District Industrial and Arts Exhibition was held at Vellore and the second one at Tirupati, the latter being a decided advance over the former. This year Ranipet has introduced an Agricultural Branch to the Exhibition. We have thus taken another step in advance and the proposal is seriously entertained to start a Society to be devoted to

Agricultural and Industrial matters appertaining to our District. We meet today under the shadow of the big Provincial Conference which has left us but yesterday, more to keep up the continuity in our work in the District. The two most important questions at present engaging the attention of persons in North Arcot are that of the constitution for the political movements in the Madras Presidency and the hardships caused by the working of the Court of Wards legislation in the District.

The constitution question:—The question of constitution is treated as a ticklish one and everybody shies at it. The Congress has after repeatedly considering the question, expressing its opinion that a constitution is necessary, and passing certain resolutions prescribing a constitution of some sort, has dropped it. Many of us are optimistic and this perhaps explains the keen feeling on this point amongst us. We have been successful in inducing the Provincial Conference in instituting an enquiry in this matter and we hope that a satisfactory constitution would be adopted as a result of this very cautious procedure. If the question be indefinitely shelved or unsatisfactorily solved, interest in the political movements of the country is likely to wane as it has already done to a certain extent.

The Court of Wards:—The other question relates to the experimental legislation of the Madras Government to preserve ancient Zamindari. A few years' working has given rise to several hardships which the Government will not be justified in causing and never intended to cause and the present Act requires a change in several respects. Further the management by the Court of Wards has not been sympathetic nor at least successful and the pronouncement of Mr. Carr, the Decree Collector at the meeting of the creditors at Chittoor shows the true state of affairs. I hope we are to have a resolution on this subject.

I fear I have trespassed upon your time too much and with matters not usually referred to in speeches of persons occupying my present position. They are not new to you as both the points have been discussed in the Provincial Conference. My only ground for touching on them is that both are connected specially with our District.

Plague has now become a constant factor in our District and at one time threatened our annual Conferences. Our desire to work for the betterment of our condition however prevailed and plague has less for us in its threatening aspects. Further we now happily meet at a time when there is practically no plague in the District.

It is an anomaly, gentlemen, that I should stand today before you and claim the privilege of inviting you to Ranipet. You have all come here to play the hosts to the Provincial Conference. The pandal where we meet is your construction and the

arrangements made for this Conference are all of your making. We, Ranipet people, have therefore no right to claim the honor of inviting you here and offering our humble services for this Conference. In accordance with the honored custom that permitted my appearing before you to-day in my present capacity, I welcome you, gentlemen, to Ranipet.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mr. P. M. Mehta is endeavouring to bring into existence immediately a number of District Political Associations in the Bombay Presidency to work with the Congress Committee. The aims and objects are set forth thus:—(1) Representing local grievances and watching local interests in other ways. (2) Addressing representations on provincial and imperial questions on suitable occasions (3) Founding a library containing books and official reports and publications on local, provincial and imperial questions to enable local men desirous of studying political, economic, financial, education and other questions (4) Carrying on correspondence or working in concert with the Presidency Association or other political bodies, as may be found necessary. (5) Holding District Conferences (6) Holding Provincial Conferences, and, if possible, holding the National Congress, or at least raising subscriptions for meeting the expenses in connection therewith, whenever the congress is held in the Presidency. It will be necessary to collect such subscriptions until the proposed Permanent Congress Fund is formed (7) Electing Delegates for the Congress and the District and Provincial Conferences (8) Holding Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, (9) Collecting facts and figures, and supplying authentic information to our representatives in the local Legislative Council which might be used for interpellating Government or for other purposes. (10) Collecting subscriptions towards the proposed Permanent Congress Fund at the rate of a rupee per annum from each subscriber or in any other way that might be deemed suitable to the circumstances of particular Districts.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGES:—A party of ruffians carried off a Komati woman and outraged her in a village near Narayanavanam. In another village a cowherd was killed by a knife in day light by two robbers who were carrying away some goats belonging to the deceased. The village Magistrate of Tirumalai hills, one Seshachariar was cruelly murdered while he was sleeping in front of his house at Chandragiri. The object of the murder does not appear to have been theft as the murderers are alleged to have expressed on the spot and refused to take the jewels on the person of the deceased's wife.

REDEMPTION OF A GRIEVANCE.—In our issue of February 1904, an article appeared under 'A Revenue vagary', in the matter of a prohibitory assessment regarding a village site in the village of Kodali in Arcot Taluq. We are glad to learn that the Collector has disposed of the matter in favor of the ryot.

Correspondence.

THE VELLORE TALUK BOARD AND NEW ROADS.

A correspondent writes:—

I take the liberty to address you the following grievances of the poor inhabitants of the under-mentioned villages hoping that you will take up their cause and see that their grievances are redressed. The inhabitants of Athithangal, Kalavai, Chembadu, Velur, Karivedu, Palayanoor, Punnappadi, Kaniyanoor and several other villages in Arcot Taluk, North Arcot District put in several petitions to the Vellore Taluk Board to form a road from Arcot to Kaniyanoor to join the Kalavai Timiri road at $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Vellore Taluk Board after promising to construct the Road and after making the necessary survey and preparing an estimate to open a bridle path, finally refused to construct the road saying that the Board is not at present desirous of starting new Roads. The petitioners again filed a memorial to the Taluk Board on the 3rd January 04 praying to reconsider the resolution passed by them and to construct the road. This time also the Taluk Board did not take into consideration the grievances of the poor ryots.

The following shows the history of the matter:—

(1) The Taluk Board in their Resolution No. 4 dated the 20th March 1902 stated that survey will be made at once and provision will be made in the 1904-05 Budget for its construction.

(2) Again the Board upon a subsequent petition addressed to them (Cur. No. 810/T. B. of 1902) stated in their endorsement that the District Board Engineer has been requested to survey at an early date and that that officer will in the usual course do the needful.

(3) The Local Fund Overseer of Arcot Taluk wrote a letter saying that an estimate has been prepared and sent up for sanction and that on or after receiving the orders the work would be commenced.

(4) The District Board Engineer of North Arcot sent up an estimate for sanction for Rs. 70 for opening a bridle path, surveying, levelling and locks cutting the line of road from $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Kalavai Timiri road to Arcot.

(5) The Taluk Board in their meeting held on Friday the 27th November 1903 passed resolution No. 5 of 1903 stating that the Board is not at present desirous of starting new roads. This was communicated in Disposal No. 583 D of 1903.

(6) Again the petitioners put in a petition on the 3rd January 1904, to the Taluk Board to re-consider their previous resolution for which the President of the Board stated that he is unable to do anything against a resolution passed by the Board once and that therefore nothing can now be done in the matter.

(7) The petitioners have also submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on the 3rd January 1904 for which no reply has been received up to date.

When the President says that he is unable to re-consider a resolution passed by the Board once how can the same Board set aside a prior resolution in which they have promised to construct the road?

This road is an important feeder for a major portion of Arcot Taluq. Moreover the villages through which the road will pass are very important ones and have much traffic.

For want of a road the traffic is interrupted and the poor ryots are suffering very much. The road cess alone from these villages amounts to Rs. 2000, per annum. What benefits do the petitioners derive by paying Rs. 2000, as road cess alone per annum when there is no road from their villages to the nearest market place (Arcot) to have their produce easily carried for sale?

A major portion of stones required for the Palar Anicut repairs and survey stones for the Demarcation of Mangadu Jagir in Arcot Taluq are now being taken from the Athithangal Hill; such is the importance of the place. I earnestly hope that you will take up the cause of these poor and voiceless ryots and fight for justice. By this you will deserve their thanks. Any suggestion or advice from your valuable pen will be thankfully received.

TIRUPATI NEWS.

Our thanks are due to the Government for their order directing the S. I. R. Company to throw open to the public the gate, a few yards immediately west of the east Tirupati Railway station, which had been for sometime closed by the Railway authorities to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the public and especially the Tirupati ryot population.

We are sorry to learn that the Tirupati Municipality is still persistent in refusing permission to put up water pipes and make the necessary constructions within the premises of the East Tirupati S. I. R. Station, for the water convenience of the Railway passengers. We learn the offer has been made by Sir

Savaiy Ramasawmi Mudaliar Avergal and it is a great pity that he should not have been allowed the honour of being useful to his countrymen. The greater is our pity when we learn the genesis of the refusal to grant permission. It is said Sowcar Lodd Krishnadosa Balamkundadoss had created water conveniences previously and Sir S. R. M's subsequent constructions would seriously interfere with the use of the former gentleman's beneficence by the public in as much as if the pipes as proposed by Sir S. R. were laid within the station premises, every one would have the first opportunity of using the pipes and Lodd K. D. B. D. would lose the benefit. In the first place, the notion itself is very queer. It is very strange how this idea got into the Municipal Council. Secondly, are the Railway passengers the only public that stand in need of water? Does Sir S. R. M's scheme contemplate any provision for the cattle which stand on an unique basis, so far as regards the Sowcar's water constructions are concerned. We earnestly hope that the Tirupati M. Council will no longer delay permission but take such measures as would complete Sir S. R. M's scheme at an early date.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT:—

Vagaries of the Canteen Superintendent:—Wait and see.

OUR INCOMETAX TROUBLES.

Sir,

Lord Curzon's good intentions in raising the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 has unfortunately brought in more incometax grievances than formerly. Persons who were hitherto taxed Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 have been mostly promoted to a tax of Rs. 20 and those already paying Rs. 20 and above promoted still higher. Like the settlement of land revenue; there are no cases of reduction of tax but every case shows an increase. The only difference between the two is to the disadvantage of the Incometax payers, for while the Land Revenue Settlement takes place once in 30 years, the Incometax Settlement is annual. The unbusiness like Hindus keep no proper accounts of their income and the authorities say either that no accounts have been produced or that the accounts produced are unreliable. No tax gives more power to harass than this and yet no safeguards are provided for the taxpayer. Why not a local panchayet fix the tax of each individual as already suggested in the Legislative Council? In the District of North Arcot alone the number of promotions is scandalous. I think the Government should be asked to publish a return showing districtwise the number of cases in which the tax has been increased.

Alpha.

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks the following payments of subscriptions during May and June 1904:—

	Rs. A. P.
Messrs. C. R. Parthasarathi } Aiyengar ... }	5—0—0
„ P. Narasimha Aiyar ...	2—0—0
„ P. Sithapathi Aiyar ...	2—0—0
„ H. R. Bardswell ...	5—0—0
„ E. Suryanarayanaiah ...	3—0—0
„ Payments under one Rupee.	0—12—0
„ The Hon'ble L. A. Govinda } Raghaviah ... }	5—0—0
„ V. Krishnayya ...	2—0—0
Total Rs.	24—12—0

Total subscriptions promised } as per account of the last } memo ... }	1098—6—0
Do. promised during } the months of May and } June (upto 29—6—1904) }	2—0—0
Total Rs.	1100—6—0

Amount collected as per } account of last memo ... }	585—2—0
Do. during May and } June (29—6—1904) ... }	24—12—0
Total Rs.	609—14—0

Amount expended as per } account of last memo } 346—14—4 } Do. May and June } (29—6—1904) ... }	13—1—0
Total Rs.	359—15—4

Balance ...	249—14—8
With the Treasurer Rs.	225—6—4
With the Secretary ..	24—8—4
Total Rs.	249—14—8

Chittoor, } V. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
29—6—1904. } Secretary.

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The Patriot.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

Messrs. Digby and Naoroji were the principal speakers at a dinner of the London Indian Society on the 1st June 1904 and they were of opinion that the only remedy for the grievances of Indians was Self-Government for India on British constitutional principles and paramountcy. Mr. Digby thought that India might obtain Self-Government within ten years if Indians worked for it heart and soul. Mr. Naoroji earnestly pressed upon the Indian people to claim unceasingly their birth-right and pledged rights of British Citizenship, of Self-Government. "The one work and Mission for the Indians at present—the question of life and death—is the cry and effort to secure Self-Government. *Without it all would be vain*—the bleeding, the misery and degradation will never end except under some great disaster". Both exhorted the congress to take this up as the first and important question for agitation. Coming from such distinguished pioneers of Indian agitation, the suggestion ought to have been taken up at once by all political leaders and associations in India. But it is painful to note that even the Indian press has not given sufficient attention to the question. The proneness to pessimism so characteristic of the Indians in general, in conjunction with the despair caused by the recent acts and utterances of Lord Curzon, has paralysed all minds and instead of concentrating the available energy on the vital defects of Indian Administration, our press and platform are busy discussing questions of academical importance while the chains of injustice are being permanently rivetted on the Indians' claims to a fair share in the administration

of their country. Nay on various occasions Congress leaders have been disclaiming any attempt on their part to secure Self-Government so much so that in putting forward the same suggestion in August last as is now done by Messrs Digby and Naoroji we had to add that some may think ours Utopian. "Mankind says Paine "are always ripe enough to understand their true interest, provided it be presented clearly to their understanding". The plea of incapacity urged against Indians is therefore too silly to require refutation. Even Lord George Hamilton has discovered, though too late, his error in confounding Indians with savages. Lord Curzon's *oral* evidence on the "un-exemplified liberality" of the Indian Government to the Indians would afford food for laughter, if harmless. His opinion on the Indians' inferiority is what in common parlance styled adding insult to injury. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* a pessimistic journal published in its columns on account of the treatment of the Asiatic Philippines by the Americans. Happy for them that Lord Curzon is an English and not an American ruler. The British at home are however lovers of liberty, right and justice and an appeal to them will not long remain unheard. In our opinion it is easier to get some representation for Indians in Parliament than secure any efficient and satisfactory Self-Government in India. The latter is perhaps too great a trust to be confided to our care at present. "Taxation without representation is tyranny" is an English lesson learnt from our rulers and some representation can speedily be secured if the Congress should persist energetically. That would not matter much for the British at Home thought it may be a little irksome to the rulers here. The late Sir. W. W. Hunter wrote to the Madras Mahajana Sabha in 1885 before the first Congress met, a letter in which the following finds a place. "I am one of those who think that the good Government

of India will, in the future, depend on an increasing share in the duties, responsibilities and emoluments of the administration being allotted to the people of the land. I am particularly interested in the paper on the Legislative Councils. *But I believe that your first effort should be to obtain representation in the India Council at Home.* With one or two native members being planted at the India Office the more effective powers to members of the Legislative Councils in India will shortly follow". There was in Hunter's mind no doubt regarding the capacity of an Indian to fill any office including that of an India Council Member. After, twenty more years' progress Lord Curzon solemnly affirms that an Indian is not fit to hold an appointment drawing a monthly salary of more than Rs. 800. There is no room for us to despond. Let us be up and with one voice demand the *justice* that is due to us and provided we so demand not even hundreds of Curzons can deny us justice.

AN APPEAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY KARVETNAGAR AND THE COURT OF WARDS.

It is some months since Mr. Carr appealed to the creditors and asked them to give up a large slice of their dues to enable the Court of Wards to come out of the Karvetnagar muddle with some grace. This appeal has fallen flat on the creditors and most of the secured creditors have neither "come down" nor according to our information, are likely to come down. The creditors are chafing at the game played by the Court's Officials. It is all giving and no taking on the part of the creditors and *vice versa* on the part of the Court. Nor have the Court's Officers particularly endeared themselves to the creditors in their dealings towards them during the last Quaternium. The unsecured creditors who thought their claims absolutely irrecoverable have no doubt consented to take 40 per cent or even less but the total extent of their claims is a very small percentage of the whole. The bulk of the debts are due to first mortgagees and there is no chance of their yielding with perhaps a few exceptions. Even the Court of Wards have no power to affect their interests. It is an idle scheme to try to coax the creditors to yield; which would serve and is serving merely the purpose of dragging on a miserable management under the Court of Wards. Granting that the other creditors yield the Mahant of Tirupati cannot and probably will not yield. He

is a trustee and there is a Judicial decree appointing a Committee over him to supervise his actions and directing that the funds of the Devasthanam should be invested only in Government Banks and Government Securities. We do not know if the Court of Wards has considered this point. No doubt Mr Carr said at the meeting that the Mahant has consented not only to reduce the amount of his claims but also to purchase the Tirutani Taluk. This was at once contradicted at the meeting by the Mahant's Vakil. But even granting that the Mahant had promised so, he had no power as a trustee of the temple and on account of the Court's decree to do so and the Court of Wards is not in a position to enter into any such valid contract with him. The execution of the decree above mentioned is at present stayed as the Mahant has preferred an appeal to the High Court. Otherwise even at this moment the Court of Wards would have had to look to some one other than the Mahant to do what they desire of the Mahant. The whole scheme is as silly and laughable as the laudable attempt to colonise the Moon. We understand that His Excellency the present Governor is well acquainted with the affairs at Karvetnagar. We hope he will pay some attention to this urgent matter and relieve the miseries caused by the experimental measures of 1899 and 1902. We have been too long under the experiment and are about to collapse unless taken out of the laboratory immediately. Surely there are other estates on which the experiments may be tried with less pain and more success. It is wrong to suppose that the above is simply an advocacy from the creditor's point of view. What are the Zemindar's prospects? Let us see. We shall take it that the creditors don't relent. Then even according to Mr. Carr, the Rajah is certain to get *nothing*, if the Court continues management for 16 years. If on the other hand the Court were to give up management *immediately*, before debts double themselves and the receipts of some more years are squandered on princely salaries and allowances, indiscriminate litigation, experimental improvements and 2 per cent Government Commission, the Rajah may possibly save something for himself. The creditors are more likely to relent, in the present circumstances, if they have to deal with the Rajah himself. There seems to be another scheme in the air, that of improving the resources of the estate. Nay, we hear an Assistant Engineer is to be employed to help the present Engineer—not we hope to patent

inventions. This can only be compared to the drowning man catching at a straw. It was apparently in connection with this scheme that Mr. Carr gave out to a wondering audience the increase in income by one lakh. We at once expressed our opinion that this must be fictitious. We now understand that this is obtained by including *Meras* and other such amounts which have to be deducted as *Vaja*. To institute a comparison between beriz thus obtained and the old beriz in which these sums are not included and to show an increase, is simply showing fictitious increase. We hope we are wrong. In any case we think Karvetnagar is a patient past saving by the Court of Wards. To prolong the misery of such a patient is indescribable and wanton cruelty.

General Notes.

OLDAGE MICROBE:—A doctor now theorises that oldage is brought on by microbes. These rascally beings are yet to be brought under the microscope and woe be to them if they be found, especially at the hands of woman-kind.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS:—Sir Henry Cotton, it appears, has agreed to preside over the next Congress, provided the General Elections do not interfere with it. Messrs. Naoroji, Hume and Sir W. Wedderburn are also expected to be present. The new programme for the Congress chalked by Messrs. Digby and Naoroji are therefore certain to be adopted at the Bombay Congress.

A PROFESSOR IN TROUBLE:—We heartily sympathise with the Progressive Professor Rangachariar in the criticism that is levelled against him for his having married his daughter aged 7. The act only places him at the bottom of Progressives. The Professor has progressed in his *ideas* which is a good deal in itself, when we take into consideration the murky brains of old fashioned men.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION CENTRES:—The immediate result of the "special test frande" has been to reduce the number of examination centres for the future. Railway earnings must therefore show an increase. Examinations will be held hereafter beginning with the current year only in the following 18 places.

Bellary, Berhampore, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Madras, Madra, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Nellore, Ootacamund, Palamcottah, Rajahmundry, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

HINDU INCONSISTENCY.—The Hindus object to *Pariahs* and other low castes approaching them, but as soon as these are converted to Christianity their treatment is decidedly better. This freak is not confined to the orthodox Hindus but is plainly visible in the English educated Hindus. The latter treats a *Xian pariah* as almost an equal. This difference in treatment can be easily observed in the Railway trains. The Zamorin of Calicut has refused permission to *Tiyya* students to study in the college classes of his College at Calicut. Even high education cannot give that privilege which change of religion secures to a low caste Hindu. Sad commentary indeed on Hindu social ideas.

CHILD MARRIAGE:—The following essay on child marriage is the production of a Northern India Student. "The civilised world think child marriage bad—not so. Friendship made during childhood is strong and longlasting. A stranger tends a child as mother. In the child's mind a maternal love grows, as it thinks the woman its mother. Love is a slow growth. To think one as a wife or husband from childhood is to rear a love tree in the heart. To leave him to choose from a lot afterwards is to desire him to create a tree in a day. It is better to make law that such and such a relation should be husband and wife. *e. g.* a maternal uncle and niece. This custom is prevalent in Madras. No option must be left. We don't hate our born mother or father or sister whoever they are. Why should we our born wife. Modern wives are prizes in lotteries. In lotteries failure are blanks, in wives devils. In both failure is the rule."

DEAD DISTRICTS.—The Godavari and Krishna Districts are no more. They have been divided into three districts. The disruption of North Arcot was also in contemplation and perhaps the subject is still under consideration. These are very sad commentaries on our political agitation. Both Godavari and Krishna have District Associations and they could have taken advantage of the proposal to divide the districts by agitating for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in these districts. The North Arcot District Association may very well move in the matter before it is too late. Additional expenditure will anyhow be incurred and Government can possibly adduce no makeshift reason to prefer the division of Districts to the separation of the present obnoxious fusion of the two functions. It appears to us that these reorganisations are a prelude to veto the

proposal for separation on the ground that there is no necessity for it (one argument now advanced for separation being that these officials are overworked) and that there are no funds to meet the additional expenditure, the available funds having been utilized for the reorganisation and other such schemes.

Local Notes.

MR. RAMALINGA REDDY IN ENGLAND—We are glad that Mr. Ramalinga Reddy the son of the late Subrahmanya Reddier of Kattamanchi has passed the Historical Tripos with First Class Honors. It is a pity that he should have been disqualified from competing for the Civil Service Examinations.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION—The Central Districts Theosophical Federation will meet at Chittoor on the 20th August in the Government Training School Hall. The local branch of the Theosophical Society is making arrangements for the convenient lodging of delegates and has secured among other buildings, the premises of the Chittoor Association opposite the Training School itself.

MALTREATMENT OF THE COURT OF WARD'S OFFICIALS—The unpopular management of Karvetnagar Estate by the Court of Wards is showing itself in the severe treatment accorded by the ryots to the Village Monegars and other tax gatherers. Instances of the ryots assaulting and beating these unfortunate officials are increasing in number and the Courts of Wards do not adequately help these officers in prosecuting the offenders.

REFUSAL OF REMISSION—The order of the Collector refusing remission to some ryots because they failed to render help during floods, referred to by our correspondent "no body" is really hard. We hear the ryots had enough difficulty in saving themselves and it is improbable they would have deliberately refused help. The punishment is in any case out of proportion to the alleged dereliction of moral duty—the Standing Orders do not make it legal. One can well understand the refusal of remission for the Fasi. To make an order for ever, though the Collector may have power—what power has he not—is extremely improper and we have no doubt that it will be cancelled soon. We request the attention of Mr. Carr to this grievance.

INCOMETAX PROMOTIONS—Last month we published a correspondence on "incometax troubles". To our

knowledge there are over half-a-dozen cases in the single town of Chittoor, where in our opinion the taxes have been improperly increased from Rs. 10 and 15 to over Rs. 20. If the benevolent object of Government of freeing poor traders from the clutches of of incometax officials with their confidential reports and non-judicial procedure, be thus frustrated, it is much better to ask Government to give us the old state of things when these poor men would escape with a tax of Rs. 10 and 15. The North Arcot District Association, we hear, is to institute inquiries in the matter and make a representation to Government.

THE LATE C. V. KRISHNASAWMI—We are extremely sorry to have to record the death of C. V. Krishnasami the younger son of the late C. V. Srinivasa Chariar of Chittoor. The deceased was aged about 19 and was studying for M. A. He had a brilliant College career and took the B. A. degree with honors. The manner of his death is very lamentable. The deceased was suffering from fever for a day or two before his death, but was found floating in the backyard well of his house one early morning. He was last seen two or three hours before he was thus found floating. He must have evidently got drowned accidentally in a fit of unconsciousness. The death is most lamentable. The deceased leaves behind a widow, a mother and several other relations.

MURDER RAMPANT—In the July Sessions of the North Arcot District Court, there were as many as 4 cases of murder and one case of attempt at murder. There are 2 or 3 cases more before the Sub-Magistrates in the stage of preliminary investigation. The accused in 3 out of 4 cases tried by the Sessions Court are alleged to have confessed their guilt in the statements given by them before the Sub-Magistrates. The law does not require that the accused should be warned in such cases. It is simply a fiction that when the accused are in Sub-jail they are out of Police influence. We think it is time that confessions in murder cases made at any stage are directed to be taken by First Class Magistrates. In the above 3 cases barring the confession there was not much of evidence against the accused and they were all convicted on their confessions which were retracted in the Sessions Court. If the confessions were made voluntarily without any influence in the Sub-Magistrate's Courts, it is difficult to understand why they should in almost all cases be retracted before the Sessions Court.

Correspondence.

THE S. I. R. NUISANCE—The South Indian Railway is an unmitigated nuisance to the Chittoor Civil Courts. The noon trains are timed during Court hours and as the engines water here and steam is let off, a loud noise is caused which interrupts the work of the Court from 5 to 10 minutes per train. The Pakala people seem to have their share of the S. I. R. troubles. An interesting suit for injunction and damages filed by some Pakala resident against S. I. R. is pending on the file of the Chittoor District Munsif. It appears that the Engine wash at Pakala is let into the street where the Plaintiff and others have houses and that it emanates a bad odour. The Company contends that it is not a street but a canal in poramboke land, and that the Engine wash, far from being dirty, is antiseptic. A correspondent reminds us that the S. I. R. had no third class carriages in the trains running between Renigunta and Vellore during the Conjeevaram Brahmotsavam and that *all third class passengers* were made to travel in horse and coal wans. How else could S. I. R. Company show larger returns and pay high dividends?

THEOSOPHY AT CHITTOOR—The issue of the Indian Social Reformer of the 31st instant contains an article on "Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood" by Mr. N. K. Ramaswamiiah, F. R. S. Vakil, Chittoor. He complains of the cold treatment accorded to him by the Theosophical Branch at Chittoor on account of his views regarding the Sanatana Dharma Series the relation of Theosophy to Monism and Advaitic Vedantism, and its repudiation of Dualism and Visishtadwaitic School of Vedantism and his opposition to religious education in Schools. He also gives a startling account of the Chittoor Theosophists. How in their report they converted the informal reading by some Theosophist members of the Chittoor Association into classes held by the Theosophical Society, a thing expressly prohibited by the Chittoor Association and then denied it when confronted by the Association, and ends by saying that *a counter movement has been contemplated by which a memorial for Spencer erected by him in the Chittoor Association is attempted to be pulled down.* We hope things are not as bad at Chittoor as Mr. Ramaswamiiah depicts.

PUTTOOR AFFAIRS.

Even in this part of the year the sun is very severe. The ryots are busily engaged in tilling the ground for sowing paddy.

The sensational case of the Police Kurella Lakshmaya chetty Versus Ponnappa Reddy has after two months ended in favour of the accused. This result was unexpected.

The Police must vigorously watch all bad characters. The bad characters in the town are very bold and likely to commit mischief.

The Sub Magistrate is still occupying the public choultry intended for the use of travellers.

On this score the Chairman of the Union has taxed the choultry like private houses. It will be for the public good if the Sub Magistrate removes to some other quarters at an early date. It is a pity that the Trustees of the chattram should allow such things. The Union Chairman, it is hoped, will bestow some attention on the sanitation of the town. In some streets the bullocks and buffaloes are tied and the dung and urine emanate bad odour.

The Village Munsiff of this place is collecting materials for constructing a building for Anjaneyar in the Siva Temple. Even the foundation has been dug inside the compound.

Though there is an idol of Anjaneyar in one of the rooms of the Siva temple intended for Siva Gods to have a separate building for the same in the same Siva temple without consent of the Court of Wards is open to serious objection. As the proposed new building is designed just a few yards from the choultry where the Sub Magistrate is put up, the Sub-Magistrate is expected to know about the building to be constructed. It is a mystery to see the Village Munsiff undertaking the building of a temple for Anjaneyar.

ARNI NOTES.

NO PLAGUE :—Thank God! We have no plague.

THE NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR :—Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer is giving satisfaction to all. He has been unfortunately handicapped in his work by being asked to attend to the Village Division also. We hope he will continue to be popular.

ARNI AND THE COURT OF WARDS :—The Court of Wards have no doubt been immortalised by you in connection with this matter. One of the Estates of Karvetnagar and Kalahasti is such so that in the northern part of the District people think that the Court of Wards were established for the purpose of managing Kalahasti and Karvetnagar and have nothing else to do. I may however remind your readers that our solvent Arni is also under the

management of the Court of Wards and that it has the same ghastly story to tell. The late Jaghirdar desired his son to be educated in the Xian College and not sent to Newington apparently with the object that he should not be Europeanised. The impervious and hydra-headed Board of Revenue in its capacity as Court of Wards has frustrated the object of the deceased by withdrawing the boy from the College and employing a fat paid *European* as tutor. Let this go. Can there be any excuse for the engagement of a *European* Governess for the wife of the Jaghirdar, drawing more than Rs. 500 per mensem in the shape of pay and allowances? A Brahmin lady now pregnant to require a *European* Governess forsooth! And she had earned money of the Jaghirdar to be wasted for such useless objects. Too truly did you write in the last September issue. "The Jaghirdar is a Brahmin and we do not know what useful purpose this Governess will serve except that she will eat away a good sum of money * * * We regret we *cannot hope* that the rumour is not true for we have pretty frequently had such departures from the ordinary paths of justice, discretion and even common morality in the wider sense". The rumour was true and has been a fact all along. Will Mr. Carr raise his hand against this waste? The Manager himself receives less than half the pay given to this wonderful Governess.

THE ALL AB-ORING GOVERNMENT:—A vernacular poet says, that if a poor man becomes rich and powerful he is no better than a robber and renders others lives miserable. Our Government reduced by a stroke of pen the status of ryots to that of tenants-at-will. All acts of Governments not conducted by the representatives of the people are products of sheer force in howsoever legal language they may be clothed. An interesting suit between the Government and ryots has been just disposed of by our Munsif—who by the bye—is to go on leave from the middle of next month. The ryots were the Plaintiffs and sought an injunction against Government who proposed to make an addition to the Ayacut under a tank of the Plaintiff's village by which the Plaintiff's lands were being irrigated from time immemorial. The Government wanted to open a vent in the existing sluice of Plaintiff's tank for the separate use of the proposed additional Ayacut and the Plaintiff contended that the Government had no power to alter existing irrigation arrangements and that they would suffer loss by the new proposals. The Government

among other pleas of limitation &c. contended that no injunction could issue against them, and that they had every power to alter irrigation arrangements which neither the Plaintiffs nor any body could question. The Munsif dismissed the Plaintiff's suit on the ground that the alterations proposed by Government would not cause any damage to Plaintiffs. As the suit is surely to go to the High Court I do not discuss the *pros.* and *cons.* of the suit. But if the power claimed by Government, really exists in them, woe be to the poor ryots of India.

Rambler.

ECHO FROM THE PALAR BANKS.

We are just now emerging out of the weariness caused by the Provincial Conference.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The Sanskrit adage is "Small beginnings are good". We began on a large scale and are now appalled at the enormity of our task. The Assistant Secretary of the exhibition committee was rightly made the Secretary of the Agricultural Society and I am sure he is vigorously at it. I hope he will give periodical accounts of the progress of the work of the Society. All visitors to Conjeevaram Exhibition were unanimously of opinion that it paled into insignificance before ours. Of course, by ours, I mean Ranipet's as Ranipet is our head, the principal member.

JUDICIAL:—All is smooth. No news is good news.

MAGISTERIAL:—Mr. Bardswell long ago ordered that none should enter his office and speak to the Clerks—not even pleaders. It is said he once even personally enforced this rule against an erring lawyer. Well and good. Even without his order the Official Secrets Act is enough to prevent others entering a Government Office. I doubt the wisdom of Mr. Bardswell's order and action. But I may be wrong in my view. Why May? I must be wrong.

A SENSATIONAL CASE:—We are very lucky. It is quite a windfall our securing the honor of trying the Kolar case against the wealthy Obala Reddy. Why? There is Kolar the scene of offence. There is Vellore Joint Magistrate within whose territories Obala Reddy lives and was arrested. We must have been extremely lucky to pluck away the honor for ourselves from these mighty claimants. The case has been fully reported in the "Madras Mail" and I dare say your readers are acquainted with its details. Even if not you can't give me space to give them. One point

however deserves mentioning. The reasons said to have been given by Mr. Bardswell for refusing to commit the case to the Sessions are instructive. One is that witnesses will have to appear once again before the Sessions Court. I suppose witnesses had any-how to appear once again for being cross-examined before Mr. Bardswell himself. The other is that European witnesses had no hotel to board in at Chittoor. Funny indeed! Does Mr. Bardswell know that in the many camps at which he posts cases, there are no places for Brahmins even to cook their meals, never mind hotels where they can smoke and chatter? That there is no place to rest or even Vakils, much less for parties and witnesses! Will his honor find time to take up their cases? I am not finding fault with Mr. Bardswell. He is personally very kind, courteous and obliging. I am speaking of the rule.

REVENUE:—In the April or March District Gazette is published an order of the Collector that no remission should be granted to the ryots of Pundi in future without the special order of the Collector as they failed to render help to the authorities during the Palar floods. I don't know why you left it without comment. It is an unjust order productive of mischievous results. The ryots did render all possible help; unfortunately they were not able to do as much as they themselves wished to do. It was to their interests to help and this appears to have struck none concerned in the promulgation of this order. Granting that they rendered no help how can it be said it was intentional? I hope Mr. Carr will kindly cancel the order hastily passed in the passing anger of an Officer evidently chafing under the enormous loss caused to Government by the floods.

Nobody

GUDIYATAM NEWS.

JAMABANDY:—The Collector this year arranged to conduct the Jamabandy of Gudiyattam Taluk himself.

He was for most of the time at Palmanair while his Sheristadar and establishment worked at Gudiyattam. (The Collector was present during the whole period of the first Settlement and the important portion of the Second Settlement—*Ed.*) Jamabandy is generally a farce but the evil is greater if the officer is absent and leaves things to others. Those who suffered damage on account of the Palar floods of last year were not, I hear, treated with liberality. The Divisional Officer, it appears, thought that in some cases the floods did good to the fields and that the land-lords might plant trees with profit on the flooded fields. An excellent original idea. I do not know if the Collector was less original but I wish he was.

PRIVATE VAKIL:—Ambur is in a flutter over the private Vakil question. There are 2 certified pleaders and 2 private pleaders and the latter, *in the interests of the clientele* desire to render their services available for the public. The former protest that they paid heavily for the privilege of practising and could not afford to be as philanthropic as the latter gentlemen. As this aspect of the clients' weal was not fully considered by the High Court when they disapproved of private Vakils, their Lordships must at once issue fresh directions to Magistrates. The Ambur Magistrate however has only one duty to perform and that is to disallow private Vakils to appear before him, especially as there are certified pleaders in the town itself. This reminds me of the state of things at Wandiwash. There is a very useful gentleman who is a Stamp Vendor, Private Vakil &c. Is it not an advantage to combine both the functions? Why should one run for stamps to one and for advocacy to a different man. I think the Collector already knows this gentleman and I hope he will immediately relieve him of one of his arduous duties, preferably the latter.

OUR EX-MAGISTRATE:—Our ex-Magistrate has been transferred to Venkatagirikota—some say, as a mark of displeasure caused to the Collector. If so it is

really no punishment to the Magistrate, for Venkata-girikota has its advantages which even Gudiyattam nor any other place in this District has—far removed from intelligent public opinion and the chastening influence of being in the vicinity of superior officers. Erring Magistrates ought to be posted at or very near Head Quarters. It is also undesirable that one should be left long in one place as a Sub-Magistrate. The principle of transferring District Munsifs once in 3 years may be well followed by our District Magistrate. The Wandiwash Sub-Magistrate, has been long at that place. It is unfair to both the public and himself that the Magistrate should have been kept there for a long time. He is entitled to be transferred to Chittoor.

OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:—Our city fathers are working as vigorously as the law allows. Encroachment cases and nuisance cases are promptly discovered and the offenders brought to book. I refrain as I have no right to complain against Local self? Government.

Alpha.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.

Sir,

The Head Constable of Kalavai, Arcot Taluk, appears to have put in a charge sheet before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Arcot. He named certain witnesses for the prosecution in the charge sheet. The witnesses or one of the witnesses not having met his desire, the Head Constable approached the Magisterial Clerk and asked the Clerk to allow him to have a look at the charge sheet. Naturally, the Clerk, suspecting nothing, allowed access to the record. The Head Constable was subsequently found meddling with the contents of the charge sheet. The clerk concerned immediately appears to have remonstrated with the H-

Constable how he made bold to tamper with the record filed in the Magistrate's Court. Thereupon the Head Constable represented that there was an omission in the charge sheet and that he supplied the same. Fortunately the Clerk had the good sense to ask the Head Constable to initial the portion thus meddled and the Head Constable appears to have done so. Immediately, the matter was taken to the notice of the Presiding Magistrate, whereupon he caused a statement to be taken from the Clerk and the Head Constable concerned. The Magistrate handed the statement of the Head Constable over to him for his signature after perusal, which was not done. Upon search for the Head Constable, he was not found within the premises of the Court nor in and about the town. The Magistrate made a report of what occurred to his superior authorities. Can any of your readers inform me what has become of the matter in the Department. Subsequently, the Head Constable himself being a witness in the case, was examined before the Magistrate and in the course of the cross-examination when he was asked as to the tampering with the record he while admitting the interpolation and his initials, had the audacity to state before the very Magistrate that the interpolation was made with the permission of the Magistrate himself. Can any such thing take place, Sir, before a judicial tribunal itself? Is it possible to believe that a Police Officer meddled with the charge sheet, with the permission of the Court, without putting in an occurrence for the same? Let me wait and see how the matter will be disposed of!

Truth.

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{ No. 8

The Patriot.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICTS THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The Central Districts' Theosophical Federation met at Chittoor on the 20th and 21st instant in the Board High School Hall. Mr. Sudarsana Mudaliar of Anantapur who was expected to preside was unable to attend and Mr. Nanjundappa of Cuddapah presided in his stead. There were several delegates from districts other than Chittoor. Speeches were delivered on the 1st day on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" and on the Second day on specific subjects like Bhakti and Karma. Half an hour was allotted for questioning on the 2nd day but none came forward with questions except two individuals who themselves were members of the Theosophical Society. This was perhaps due to sufficient notice not having been given to the public of this conversazione and to the restriction that no controversial question should be put. The federation was a success and all credit is due to the Chittoor Branch who had made excellent arrangements.

We doubt whether the multiplication of federations do any good. It is still more doubtful whether there is any use having federations for religious and philosophical bodies. No discussions were allowed and no resolution had to be passed. A few speeches were made which could have very well been printed and circulated. In political and other secular gatherings discussions take place and definite resolutions are arrived at. We had also expected that some of the prominent Theosophists would attempt at replying the charge that the Sanatana Dharma series contained only the Adwaitin's teachings and not the common

teachings of the three schools as they professed to. Not a word escaped the lips of any speaker on this subject though the first day's lectures on "Theosophy and Theosophical Society" were evidently intended to remove any misapprehension in the public mind regarding Theosophy and its Society. It will be no doubt said that the Sanatana Dharma Series has nothing to do with Theosophy but this is merely a distinction without a difference. In our February issue this year we quoted certain prominent Theosophists to show that Theosophy was Adwaitic in its teachings. The Federation apparently felt shy of all these topics. There was another statement made by the Honorable Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer in his concluding speech proposing vote of thanks that requires a little explanation. He said that Theosophy was not opposed to any Scientific idea. This is a bold statement. One of the fundamental ideas of Theosophy is that matter is interpenetrable and not impenetrable. We cannot properly deal with these subjects in this small paper of ours. We have therefore hinted a few of our reflections on the Federation.

OUR PRESENT ACTING GOVERNOR AND THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Our present acting Governor Mr. Thompson has given entire satisfaction to the public of this country by his memorable order in re: the "Trichinopoly Magisterial Scandal." The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have both been reduced. The passing of such orders in the case of European civilians of this grade is a rare event in this country. It is much more to be admired when the orders are passed by a Civilian Governor. The facts of the case are well known. The Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly was compelled to tender an apology in his own Court for having cast some remarks on the Station-House.

Officer's conduct in a police case. The material portion of the Government order is given below:—

"H. E. the Governor in Council has read these papers with much regret. He could not have conceived it possible that an officer holding the responsible position of a District Magistrate could have allowed himself to be led into sanctioning such an occurrence.....It should have occurred to him that the proper administration of justice would be rendered impossible if the Police, with his sanction, were allowed to cast disrespect on the Court disposing of the criminal work of the Town. Mr. Spencer's fault may have lain largely in weakness in giving way to the insistence of his Superintendent of Police, but as District Magistrate he cannot be relieved of the direct and final responsibility for what occurred. As to the Superintendent of Police, the Government cannot but characterise the part played by him in this affair as a grave scandal. Instead of setting a proper example to the subordinate officers Mr. Clogston paraded them to witness the discomfiture of the Magistrate, thus degrading, the administration of justice in the eyes of his own subordinates as well as of the general public. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it necessary to mark his severe displeasure with the officers who are responsible for this most deplorable occurrence. Mr. Spencer the acting District Magistrate, will be reverted to his permanent appointment as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate and will not be promoted again for at least three months. Mr. Clogston will be reduced for six months to the top of the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police. As regards the Sub-Magistrate, the Government consider that he has shown himself to be unfitted to hold Magisterial powers and he will be deprived of them. The Collector and District Magistrate of Trichinopoly will be directed to appoint him to a suitable ministerial post in the District."

The public will now be interested to be reminded of a similar order passed by the Duke of Buckingham, called the "Iron Duke", our good Governor of Madras during the seventies, *in re*: the "Negapatam Burial Case." On that occasion, a European District Magistrate was severely reprimanded and a joint Magistrate suspended and deprived of his Magisterial powers.

The facts of the case briefly are as follows:—A Brahmin Sanyasi aged 85 years died and his remains were buried at the customary Hindu burial ground on the bank of a tank. Five days after, the acting Joint Magistrate having taken objection to the burial in question, ordered its immediate removal and the body was accordingly exhumed and re-interred in another locality. The Magistrate ordered that if the body be not removed he would cause the body to be removed on behalf of Government and have it re-

interred in a place called Hathaway's Park, a place set apart for the deposit of the night soil and rubbish of the Town.

The memorable deservations of the Duke will appear from the following extracts from the famous Government Order, dated 2nd September 1876, No. 1585 Financial.....

"The Joint Magistrate hastily and without investigation of the circumstances, proposed to put in force the utmost powers of the law, and.....issued an order, purporting to be under the statute but in which he incorporated a threat entirely unjustified by the statute, and which was an insult to the feelings of the family and of the entire Brahmin and Hindu community, as well as an outrage to decency. Mr. Weld has shown himself to be at present at least, entirely wanting in the qualifications essential to the due exercise of judicial or magisterial functions and will accordingly be removed from his appointment and suspended from all employment for two months and it is further ordered that the exercise of all magisterial functions be withheld, from him, until powers are again expressly conferred by order of Government. The Governor in Council has also to consider the action of the acting District Magistrate Mr. Thomas on this matter and while the Government are able to allow due weight to the fact.....that he was ignorant of the crowning offence offered to the people concerned by his subordinate, they cannot disguise from themselves the fact that he omitted to institute a close examination in a most delicate case, where he admittedly entertained a doubt and that his action failed to secure reasonable consideration for those who claimed and were entitled to claim from him protection from the acts of his subordinate, and a due regard for the religious customs of the community. They regret also to have to condemn the tone of his comments on the facts of the case. But they are willing to credit him with an exaggerated idea of the imperative necessity for supporting the action of his subordinate.....in a line of action which he thought could be held to be within the letter of the law. This feeling appears unfortunately to have led him to forget that the very large discretion granted by the statute imposes a corresponding increased responsibility upon those who enforce it and thus an unnecessarily harsh and unfeeling procedure was allowed against those whom it was his especial duty to protect from anything like oppression or wrong. His continued severity, however, in sanctioning the steps taken with regard to the Municipal officers, when he was aware that the case was under appeal to Government, appears not only to have been harsh in itself, but unjustifiable and ill-judged in the extreme, and the Governor-in-Council regrets to be obliged to record his marked condemnation of it.....The Governor-in-Council directs

that the family be informed of the extreme regret with which Government have learnt the distress to which they have been subjected and of the desire of Government to relieve them from all expense connected with the provision of the second burial place and the ceremonies on the re-interment.....In conclusion the Governor-in-Council desires to record his marked approval of the course adopted by the family of the deceased and their fellow townspeople in the circumstances which arose after the funeral. The temper and moderation of their representations under extreme provocation and their entire abstinence from any violent acts or language under circumstances which were calculated to excite the warmest feelings of grief and anger are entitled to the highest commendation."

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

The Indian Police had to fill their cup to the brim before the feeble voice of the Indian public could be roused to cry and the Government induced to take action; and after all this took the shape of a commission to inquire into a patent fact. The Government of India is yet unwilling to do anything substantial to remedy this harrowing grievance; while police corruption and public torture is going on as usual. There is another department which has to be carefully watched by the public and it is the subordinate Magistracy. Everywhere it is the same story of executive interference with judicial independence in all important cases and even the Law-reports are becoming full of judicial decisions condemning the procedure of weak corrupt and overzealous Magistrates. The Trichinopoly incident of a Magistrate being compelled to apologise in public to the Police official for a judicial act of his is not extraordinary. The same is the rule with almost all the Magistrates only the matter does not reach the District Magistrate generally. The Trichinopoly Magistrate appears to have been an exceptionally good man and had to suffer in public. Had he quietly submitted to Police rule he would have been speedily promoted. In our own District the state of Magistracy is deplorable. We will not institute comparisons between the Tahsildar Magistrates of 10 years ago and the present ones. The present system is no doubt better and there is as much use of being satisfied with the present as there would have been if people had been contended under the rule of Tamerlane because it was better than that of Chengiz Khan. Subordinate Magistrates are now drawn from the class of Clerks in the Revenue Department. It is a well known fact that Clerks in the Revenue Department have temptations to become corrupt as they have to deal with ignorant ryots and village officials. Their power for good or evil is very great. Fancy a junior civilian ignorant of the Vernaculars and new to the work

posted in charge of a Division. The clerk is the absolute master, at least till the officer picks up some experience. Again the clerk speedily learn to please their superiors and to ease their subordinates and others and come forward with a bold assertion that "Collectors may come and Collectors may go. But I am permanent". This training is bad enough, but, when in conjunction with the pressure brought to bear as soon as the Clerk is made a Sub-Magistrate, he is completely broken down. The other day the Hon. Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer said that in his experience subordinate Magistrates are as a rule honest. We dissented then. We do not know if Mr. Iyer holds the same view still. He has had additional experience since then. We have, in this District some excellent Magistrates but the majority are not of a satisfactory nature. The pity of it is that the more recent appointments are of the latter class. We can make allowance for inexperience, but inexperience is excusable only if there is a desire to improve. If on the other hand the malap symptoms develop extraordinarily and public interests suffer, the matter deserves our serious attention. As an example we take the instance of the present Cnittoor Sub-Magistrate M. Doraiswamy Iyer. His first appointment was at Kalahasti and from that time there have been allegations against him of improper acts. Even after his posting at Cnittoor, where at least a Magistrate should be inclined to be careful in his own interests, we have been receiving complaints regarding his method of working but we thought that they were due to his inexperience and zeal. He does not however appear to be improving and we are therefore painfully compelled to choose him as an example of what a Magistrate ought not to be. The more serious charge against him of improper interference in the matter of an idol at Kalavagunta temple which he caused to be brought to Cnittoor against the will of the Kalavagunta people we need not at present discuss. It was the other day that we heard, of his having remarked to a pleader that he would be glad if the pleader could not attend Court on the date of hearing as the Court would then be able to find out the truth of the case. We publish to-day a correspondence regarding the work of this Magistrate who has not yet been confirmed. Having been for a long time in the Account Department it is hard to expect one to have much knowledge of law. But it is an astounding proposition for a Sub-Magistrate to lay down that the Honorary Magistrates are appointed that they may use their private knowledge for convicting or acquitting the accused before them. We cannot exhaust the feats of this gentleman but we have said enough. If a Magistrate can act thus under the very nose of an educated public and his superior officers before confirmation, what is the potentiality of those in the mofussal who are secure in their appointments. We invite the attention of Mr. Carr to this subject and hope

he will pay special attention in the selection and posting of persons as Magistrates. Mere capacity or mere goodness will not suffice. We hope also that the Chittoor Sub-Magistrate will improve and give no room for complaints in future.

Notes.

THE TIBET MISSION:—The Mission reached Lhasa and found the Dalai Lama flown. It is a difficult task to guess what our Government would do next or what they would not do. The Tibetans' crime is great and the following lines of "Cowper" exactly describe their situation.

"Fast by the streams that bounds your just domain,
And tells you where you have a right to reign,
A nation dwells, not envious of your throne,
Studious of peace, their neighbours' and their own.
Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue
Their only crime, Vicinity to you."

"POEMS AND REFLECTIONS" BY T. SRIRAMULU, B.A.
EDITOR OF CARLYLEAN:—We owe an apology for not having noticed this book earlier. Mr. Sriramulu belongs to a class of earnest men too few in number to do much good, but numerous enough to be felt by the many busybodies of modern days who come to undeserved prominence by chicanery, and his writings are but the outpourings of his unsullied heart. All plead well, who plead the cause of truth and honesty and the author's strong dislike of hypocrisy, prejudice and pride runs through all the lines of the book. We hope the author will publish soon Part II of his work.

THE PARIAS QUESTION:—We are surprised to find the educated Hindus of Chingleput advocating the conversion of Pariahs into Christianity on the ground apparently that that is the only way of elevating them. Hinduism is a progressive religion and has always got over difficulties by adopting different standards of life in different yugas. Our note of last month under "Hindu inconsistency" shows how irrational the Hindu Social idea on the question is. Even the Social Reformers lag behind in this matter. There seem therefore no go but to let the low castes drift into Christianity not on spiritual but social grounds.

LORD CURZON AGAIN:—We are to have Lord Curzon again. A fire brand imperialist and a person who belongs to the class of Chamberlain, Rhodes and other firm believers in the whiteman's capacity to dominate the whole world. He would like to see India ruled by the white population in India with the help of the Eurasians and East Indians, without intervention from England as is the case in the independent colonies of Britain. The scheme involves making Indians outlanders in India and Lord Curzon may then legislate like the most Christian Governments of

South Africa and Australia imposing disabilities on Indians and reducing them to the position of Kaffirs at present in South Africa. When political franchise is given to all Indians without making any distinction between them and Europeans, then will be the time to ask Parliament not to interfere in Indian affairs. A despot as Lord Curzon wishes to be within a free empire is an anomaly and the mere reception of such an idea by a Britisher goes to show the present degenerate condition of the British race as democrats.

A. J. HESTERLOW ESQ.:—We are glad that A. J. Hesterlow Esq., the Civil Surgeon of Chittoor has been posted as District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It is difficult to find an officer so patient, amiable and easily accessible to all. We hope his successor will possess the same qualities.

NEW POST OFFICES:—Post offices were newly opened in the North Arcot District in the following places. Anakkavur, Thuthipattu, Melma, Peneathur, Mel Alathur, Mandakolathur, Dasipuram, Ezhur, Tirumani, Kastambadi, Gudangaram, Sathgudi, Virudampattu, Melvaithinankuppam, Onnupuram and Karakambadi.

RAIN URGENTLY REQUIRED:—The rains are keeping off this year and we fear there may be scarcity in some parts of the District. It is hoped that they would not altogether fail and bring famine to the unfortunate mass of Indians and make "them" "Skeletons at the Jubilee Feast."

VELLORE NOTES.

SENSATION:—There is sensation in our town. The Head Clerk of the Sub-Collector's office has been suspended by the Collector and Mr. Srinivasa Iyer from Chittoor posted as acting Head Clerk. The public do not know the exact reason of his suspension but rumour goes that he is charged with having tampered with confidential documents. The clerk has put in about 24 years' service and it is a pity that he should be in trouble now. The charge is however very serious and I have no doubt Mr. Carr will have a sifting and thorough enquiry made. There is always some evil in retaining persons in the same place for a long time. If Mr. Carr were to transfer all the important clerks from one place to another the public would be saved a good deal of harassing.

OUR-MA-BAP:—Mr. Tyler is now in charge of our Division. Mr. Bardwell was first posted but they say he did not like our division. As a junior officer Mr. Tyler has not the same powers as a Sub Collector. So Mr. Carr has to look after us in many matters.

PLAGUE AT LAST:—The Head Quarter Dy. Collector came to Katpadi last month to inquire into an alleged indigenous plague case. Since then there have been

Theosophy? Why does not Theosophy which has "no religion higher than truth" admit the truth that Theosophy, Advaitism and Monism are essentially one, though of course by speaking the truth bigoted Visishtadvaitins and Dvaitins and other Dualists may give up the society while open minded men may join it with open eyes.

Chittoor, }
22—8—1904 }

N. K. R.

THE VAGARIES OF THE CHITTOOR SUB-MAGISTRATE.

To

The Editor of "The Patriot."

Sir,

The administration of justice in the local Sub-Magistrate's Court during the time of the present Magistrate has been a source of discontent and dissatisfaction to the litigants and all others concerned that I feel it necessary to pen the following few lines with the hope that you and the authorities will take such steps as are necessary to restore confidence among the public. The discontent appears to be both in regard to the character of the work turned out, as well as the conduct of the Magistrate on the bench.

All of us must admit that the quality of the work of Magistrates in the District has of late slightly deteriorated in their desire to show as small a number as possible of pending cases on their file in their monthly and quarterly returns but one feels it his duty to protest when one sees that this hasty disposal of cases leads to a failure of justice. The Chittoor Court is one of the heaviest Courts in the District. Unless the presiding officer is one who knows his work well, is a man of experience, and of more than average abilities, it is not possible for him to cope with this work. I am aware that Magistrates of the type of Messrs. Subramayya, S. A. Krishna Aiyer, and P. V. Subramania Aiyar in spite of hard work have often found it difficult to satisfy the statistical requirements of the District Magistrate. If that was so with them what should one expect of one with the experience of the Local Sub Magistrate, and yet what does one find. I hear he is given the first place for disposal among the Magistrates of the District in the statistical returns submitted for the June quarter. This was in itself sufficient to have aroused the suspicions of the Divisional and the District Magistrates as to the quality of the work turned out by the officers. It would be indeed curious to know the proportion which the number of cases compromised bear to the number of cases disposed of. Any how the local Magistrate has so soon earned a reputation among the litigants as a "Razee Magistrate." Compromise of cases is no doubt

a very desirable thing, but the suggestion ought not in any case to proceed from the Court and when the suggestion is not accepted by any party, the Court should never fret and fume and feel unhappy and unwilling to work. Nay more the court should never indulge in unparliamentary language, which in the present instance is no less than dirty, filthy abuse of the unwilling party and his witnesses and often times muttered in Tamil which none of them understand. This reminds me of the linguistic talents of the Sub-Magistrate who, though he has been in Chittoor, for several years past in the clerical establishment has yet wonderfully managed to get on without knowing to speak or understand Telugu. The District Magistrate, who I understand, has been informed of this difficulty has done nothing as yet to rectify the matter.

One thing more of the several points which I wish to bring to your notice, and I shall close the letter for the present, and that is in regard to his conduct on the bench. Those, who know Mr. Subramayya as a Magistrate, they alone will realise the contrast we have in the local gentleman. Just look, at that picture and on this. The one is perfectly calm, and unruffled in temper, and not showing any inclination this side or that side, and carefully refraining from making any remarks on the merits till the moment of the Judgment whereas the other is short tempered peevish, angry, and indulges in abuses on the bench, very soon shows his inclination this side or that side and very often prejudges on the merits. I hear that in the course of a transfer petition filed and argued by the leader of our bar the Divisional Magistrate had to transfer a case from the file of this Magte. with the remark that he prejudged the case and was indiscreet. Even during the short period of his stay at Kalahasti, where he was posted as a third class Magistrate he gave occasion for a transfer petition. I trust he will try and improve in future. Probably I am hoping against hope. But if he had the fortune of staying in Chittoor to the misfortune of the litigants of this taluq, he has got an ample opportunity of improving his conduct and learning his work. I hope he will utilize the ample opportunities at his disposal to his best advantage.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOMBAY.

Your Readers are aware that along with the Congress, there will be an Exhibition at Bombay next December. Intending exhibitors should send a list of their proposed exhibits to the Secretaries at Bombay at the latest by the end of September 1904. Exhibits will be received beginning from 1st of November 1904 to the 5th of December 1904. They

may be sent by "Railway Parcel" or "Goods". Valuable Exhibits such as jewelry, gold and silver plate must be forwarded under the charge of an attendant. Applications for space in the Exhibition Pandal specifying the space required should be made in the prescribed form and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 2. Each Registered Exhibitor will be allowed a covered space of 5 feet by 5 feet free of charge but additional covered space may be obtained subject to a minimum charge of annas 8 per square foot. Exhibitors who are unable to attend personally or send agents in charge of the exhibits may make special arrangements with the Secretary for the exhibition of their goods, on payment, in advance, of all estimated expenses which may be ascertained on application.

The Committee propose to arrange the Exhibits as follows:—

Section I Agriculture.

Group I Machinery

Group II Vegetable and Animal products.

Group III Prepared Articles

Butter, Cheese, Ghee, Jams, Jellies, Preserved fruits, Confectionery &c, come under this group.

Section II Industrial

Group I Machinery.

Group II Mechanical contrivances and Machine Accessories

Looms, spinning machines, Cranes, Pulleys, Lamps, Stones, Tools, Ropes, greases &c, come under the Group

Group III Electricity.

Group IV Instruments.

Surgical and Scientific instruments watches and musical instruments fall under this group.

Group V. Materials used in construction and mineral products.

Timbers, Stones, bricks &c., Ores, Coal, Mica, clays &c. come under this group.

Group VI. Textile Fabrics.

Cloths, Yarn Fibres, Mats, &c, come under this heading.

Group VII. Leather, Horn and Paper.

Group VIII. Pottery, Porcelain and glass.

Group IX. Metals and Jewellery.

Group X. Chemical industries.

Perfumes, Medicines, paints, Candles, Soaps &c.

Group XI. Furniture and Decoration.

Group XII. Fine Arts.

Group XIII. Conveyances.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our Subscribers who have not yet sent in their subscriptions due for the current year are requested to do so at an early date.

EDITOR.

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned payments of subscriptions for the Edward Town Hall during July 1904.

	Rs. A. P.
Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghavier ...	10—0—0
M. R. Ry. P. Sreenivasachariar ...	2—0—0
„ C. Dorasawmy Aiyengar ...	3—2—0
„ D. V. Rajagopalachariar ...	3—0—0
„ P. Narasimhaya ...	1—0—0
„ B. C. Raghavier ...	6—0—0
„ S. Subramania Aiyer ...	1—0—0
H. H. The Zamindar of Punganur ...	50—0—0
M. R. Ry. N. Srinivasa Varadachariar ...	2—0—0
„ M. Srinivasachariar ...	2—0—0
Total Rs.	80—2—0
Payment under one Rupee ...	0—2—0
Total Rs.	80—4—0
Total subscriptions promised as } per account of last memo ... }	1100—6—0
Do promised during July 1904 ...	0—2—0
Total Rs.	1100—8—0
Amount collected as per } account of last memo ... }	609—14—0
Do during July 1904 ...	80—4—0
Total Rs.	690—2—0
Amount expended as per } account of last memo ... }	359—15—4
Do July 1904 ...	100—9—7
Total Rs.	460—8—11
Balance...	229—9—1
With the Treasurer	225—6—4
With the Secretary	4—2—9
Total Rs.	229—9—1

Chittoor, } V. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
29—7—1904. } Secretary to the Edward Town Hall.

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and published by V. Veeraraghava Chariar, B. A., Chittoor.

other cases and the result is that Katpadi Station is declared infected and passports are given.

MUNICIPAL:—It is a wretched life we are leading. I do not know why the Collector should be the head of Municipal administration also if he is not to heed public opinion or himself look after it. You have frequently called attention to the constitution of the Municipality here; now efficient men are kept out of it, and inefficient men are packed into it. It no doubt facilitates work on the part of the Secretary and the Chairman. No doubt Municipal administration in this country is a farce, the real pullers of strings being the authorities and the non-official members being powerless, but why it should be accentuated by further farce by the authorities in their selection of members is inexplicable.

Truth.

TIRUPATI NEWS.

THE CHENDRAGIRI MURDER:—Gangi Reddi the Village Magistrate of Tirumala and 3 others who had been committed to the Sessions on the charge of murdering Seshachari another Village Magistrate of Tirumala were found not guilty by the Assessors. The Sessions Judge in acquitting them expressed his moral conviction that the murderer of Seshachari were within the prisoner's dock but as the evidence adduced was insufficient to secure a conviction he had to acquit them. Thus ended a sensational case and the brutal murderers whoever they may be have successfully eluded the grasp of law.

DEVASTANAM AFFAIRS:—The Brahmotsavam on the Tirupati hills begins on 12th September and lasts till 20th September 1904. There will be another festival during Dassarah about the middle of October 1904. Fortunately there is not as much fear of plague this year as there was last year. There will be a crowd only during the first festival in spite of notification in the Bombay Allahabad &c. Gazettes prohibiting issue of tickets. The 2nd festival can be enjoyed very well by persons in these parts who are anxious to worship the deity. The scheme appeal is still hanging fire. Has the interest of the Plaintiffs waned?

MEDICAL AND MUNICIPAL:—The state of our hospital requires mending. We have got an excellent gentleman for our Hospital Assistant. A very amiable officer indeed. But what is wanted in a Hospital Assistant is not mere meekness, but hard work. Tirupati is a place of pilgrimage and the pilgrim patients have barely time or inclination to prefer complaints against a Hospital Assistant. The native citizens of

Tirupati are models of study for an anthropologist. There are more patients among them than anywhere else, but their laziness is so great as make it a hard task for them to think of the hospital. In justice to the Hospital Assistant it must be said that Tirupati is a station requiring an Apothecary. The Tirupati Conference passed a resolution demanding an Apothecary. But the Taluk Board is loth to spend a pie on the Tirupati Hospital and requires the Devasthanam to increase their contribution. The complaint so far as I remember was that the money low given by Devasthanam was not all spent for the Hospital. Another proposal was to transfer the management of the Hospital from the Taluk Board to the Municipality. I am personally against this, at any rate so long as the present Municipal system of administration lasts.

P. B. P.

Correspondence.

THE CHITTOOR HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Dear Editor,

As you have been taking some interest in the affairs of the above School, I venture to trouble you with my observation on a trivial matter in connection with the Anniversary of the above School. The last Anniversary celebrated was during Mr. Vaughan's Collectorship. Prize giving is to stimulate the boys to vie with each other in obtaining them. It is usual to compel all the boys to be present during prize distribution for this purpose. But in Chittoor School as in all other matters the exact reverse is to be followed. Instead of compelling the boys to be present, they are to be prohibited from being present during prize distribution. What purpose then will the ceremony serve? The glorification of the School staff or what? Again one can understand boys being made to hold conversation or recite passages, but the introduction of theatricals in the forms with powders and wigs is undesirable and objectionable. Instead of wasting the couple or a hundred of rupees raised by public subscription in empty sounds and fleeting shows, the money might have been used for better purposes. There is no play ground for boys and several are to be seen playing cricket on the turf opposite the old jail. Further prize distribution must be made every year and not by fits and starts when it suits to the Headmaster. There seems to be in the Head Master an unfortunate tendency to always do the wrong thing.

Parent.

PUTTUR AFFAIR.

The Editor of the Patriot,
North Arcot.

The Sun is very severe for the last 3 days. The pond supplying drinking water to the town is very filthy. The Union watchman at the pond is an old man aged over three score years and must be replaced. The permanent Chairman who is also the Hospital Assistant is on special duty at Avulakunnum near Palmaner. He has given charge to the Sub-Registrar (Member of the Union) in his absence. The Head Assistant Collector Mr. Bardwell is come to conduct sales of toddy shops. The accused, Korā Bojjigan concerned in the Nagari Police Constable's case was arrested by the Police Inspector of Nagari. It remains to be seen what the result of the case will be.

Alpha.

THE RIDDLE OF THEOSOPHY

At the recent sitting of the Theosophical Federation, conversazione which always forms a regular part of the programme was omitted, even when it was suggested in the press that it was desirable to settle then by discussion the questions whether Theosophy, Advaitism and Monism (called also atheism as denying an extra cosmic deity) are one, whether the three schools of Vedānta are really reconcilable in the manner in which Annie Besant in her lecture on "Hinduism" and the Sanātana Dharma series of the Central Hindu College do it, viz, that Dvaitism leads to Viśiṣṭadvaitism and Viśiṣṭadvaitism to Advaitism and whether by so stating Theosophy and the Sanātana Dharma series are not advaitic and monistic and opposed to Viśiṣṭadvaitism and Dvaitism which are dualistic. Some members of the Theosophical society from outside Chittoor very much pressed that conversazione should form a part of the programme. Accordingly half an hour was allowed on the second day, but it was announced that it would be confined only to non-members. Then I asked why members should be prevented from putting questions. It was then said that non-members should first put questions and if there was time, I might put questions. Non-members not having put any questions, I was asked by the President to put questions but not controversial or difficult questions. I said I had only one question to put and I was allowed to put it. As the question was technical, I took the permission of the President to explain it in a few words before formulating it. He allowed me to do so. But when I was explaining myself, Brother P. Kesava Pillai of Gooty and brothers T. Ramachandra Rao were pleased to

strongly object to my speaking and I immediately withdrew from the platform remarking that it was impossible for me to put the question without explaining it. After a few minutes the President wanted me again to put the question. I then asked if Theosophy adopted the view of modern science of the unity of existence or the view of popular Theism that God, Soul and Matter are essentially different and that soul and matter are subordinate to God. To this a European member of the society replied that Theosophy had no views on the subject and that both the above views or either or neither might be called Theosophy. I then read a passage from Annie Besant who says that "Theosophy, which reproduces on most points the Advaita Vedānta, so far from involving Dualism, is based on the one which becomes two on manifestation, just as atheism posits one existence whereof are force and matter and as philosophic though not, popular, Theism teaches one Deity whereof are spirit and matter". Reading this quotation, I asked if this represented Theosophy rightly. To this the answer was that it was Annie Besant's Theosophy! Whose Theosophy was it that the speakers expounded on the previous day? Why call that address "Theosophy" in general terms? Whose Theosophy was expounded that morning by Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao when he said that "Theosophy teaches that there is but One. The One willed to be Many. Then the Many came out of the One. The One willed to be Many out of Love. Love is the connecting link between the One and the Many, by which the Many came from the One. The three schools of Vedānta are misunderstood to be opposed to each other. They are only supplementary to one another. Advaitism represents the One Viśiṣṭadvaitism the love that is the connecting link between the One and the Many, while Dvaitism represents the Many". Whose Theosophy is expounded in Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine"? Whose Theosophy was she specially commissioned by the masters to give to the world? Whose Theosophy is expounded in Annie Besant's "Ancient Wisdom"? Why is it called "an Outline of Theosophical Teachings"? Why does the author claim that Theosophy (what does she or any one mean by it?) is the common source from which all religions are derived? Whose Theosophy is expounded in the "Theosophical manuals"? Why are they called generally Theosophical manuals? Whose Theosophy is represented in Leadbeater's "Outlines of Theosophy" and Edger's "Elements of Theosophy"? Can Theosophies conflict? Is there one Theosophy or can there be many Theosophies, i.e., many common sources of the different religions? Where then is the unity of religious spoken of by Theosophy? Is it not significant that all the works above referred to should give the same view of Theosophy as is given in the quotation given above? May somebody explain this Riddle of

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Under the existing rules dealing with investments in Government paper made through the agency of the Post Office, Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 100, or any multiple thereof not exceeding Rs. 1,000, may be purchased by any person, whether a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not, in any one year; and the maximum nominal value of the paper which may be purchased through the Post Office and held at one time is limited to Rs. 3,000.

2. With effect from the 1st August 1904, it has been decided to relax the restrictions which these rules impose and to amend the rules with the object of affording greater facilities for such investments, and of rendering them more generally popular. The chief changes which have been effected by the new rules are:—

- (1) Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper through the agency of the Post Office, subject to the maximum limits prescribed in the rules.
- (2) No fees, commission, or brokerage of any kind will be charged for the purchase, sale, safe custody, or delivery out of custody of Government securities purchased through the Post Office.
- (3) No income tax will be levied upon the interest derived from such securities, so long as they remain in the custody of the Comptroller General.
- (4) The maximum amount which may be invested through the Post Office has

been increased to Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult, and to Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

3. Further particulars regarding the new rules can be ascertained on application from the local post office.

SIMLA; } A. U. FANSHAWE,
The 30th May 1904. } *Director General of the
Post Office of India.*

The Patriot.

REPRESENTATION IN THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The report of the Nineteenth Indian National Congress has been published and the first thing a stranger would like to be informed is how far the Congress was representative of Indian interests. As is usual, the Presidency in which the Congress was held sent in the major portion of the delegates and to find out how far the Congress represents the other Provinces, the reports of the Congresses held in those Provinces should be looked into. None has ventured to assert that the Congress represents only a portion of India, though it has been often stated that it represents only the views of the minority which minority has been discovered to consist of the entire free portion of the educated Indians. The following shows the distribution of delegates according to provinces last year.

Madras Presidency	383
Hyderabad	7
Bengal	46
Assam	1
Bombay	76
Central Provinces and Berars	11
United Provinces	8
Punjab	5
Burma	1

Total 538

There have been four Congresses held in Madras and the following table shows the representation by Districts in each Congress.

DISTRICT.	1887	1894	1898	1903
Madras City	107	174	140	41
Arcot North	16	47	40	22
Arcot South	12	45	5	22
Anantapur	8	15	7	5
Bellary	17	39	23	14
Chingleput	25	44	36	18
Coimbatore	22	53	25	10
Cuddapah	5	45	16	6
Ganjam	3	24	7	10
Godavari	2	52	31	23
Kistna	4	51	40	33
Kurnool	14	6	9	5
Madura	10	66	25	31
Malabar and South Canara.	15	38	18	21
Nellore	8	23	16	17
Salem	23	49	20	23
Tanjore	38	83	38	26
Tinnevely... ..	8	41	7	26
Trichinopoly	13	38	9	18
Vizagapatam	6	13	7	12
Total	356	946	518	383

It is clear from the above that the Congress is really representative and if necessity arises a very large number of persons may be relied upon. The large attendance in 1894 is explained by the fact that that was the year when Mr. Alfred Webb M. P. presided over the Congress and Mr. Seymour Keay M. P. was one of the delegates. Classifying now according to castes we arrive at the following.

Years	Brahmin	Non-Brahmin	Muhumadan	Christian	Parsis & others	Total
1887	236	254	79	25	13	607
1894	749	365	24	17	8	1163
1898	408	185	10	7	4	614
1903	335	177	10	6	10	538

If we keep in mind that only educated Indians can directly take active part in the Congress work there is no difficulty in understanding the above figures. The educational statistics of India will not point to any other inference. As regards Muhammadans, it cannot be denied that very few among them have English education and these few are at once drawn into the public service by the special privileges granted to them by Government in the matter of appointments. Christians have better claims than even Muhammadans for preferential appointments. And as public servants cannot take part in the Congress work these cannot be largely represented in the Congress. The following shows the distribution of the delegates to the Congress of 1903 according to their profession.

Legal profession ...	304
Landlords ...	93
Commerce ...	77
Medicine ...	12
Teaching ...	13
Journalism ...	12
Pensioners ...	6
Others ...	21

Total ... 538

Here again a controversy may seem possible at first sight, whether the Congress is really representative. The large number of lawyers may give room for the impression that their grievances alone are likely to be voiced forth by the Congress. A superficial acquaintance with the conditions prevailing in India is enough to remove this impression. One then would not be misled by the statement that as many as 304 are lawyers and only 93 landlords. Perhaps there is not a single Indian delegate who does not own land and is interested much in questions affecting land. In India unlike in England, land is the chief form of property which is divided among all members of a family. The 93 landlords are persons who have no other calling, those landlords who follow the legal and other professions having been placed against those professions.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates are not in a very enviable position. Their masters are many, with conflicting interests and none but the most consummate Sub-Magistrate can possibly reconcile these conflicting interests and satisfy all their masters. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and District Magistrates look to the number of cases pending in the Subordinate Magistrate's Courts. Their rigor is so great that sometimes they are very unreasonable. There are instances of Sub-Magistrates being found fault with for having a large number of cases pending on their file, even though they had disposed of a very large number of cases during the period. Remarks in such cases would mean simply this "We don't care how many cases you dispose of and how you do them. We want that your file should be clean". These masters, being the most powerful, shrewd Sub-Magistrates adopt effective methods of pleasing them. Some favor the method of "compromise". Others with more ability polish off. The accused persons in cases in which the prosecution evidence is closed at the end of a calendar month are very fortunate, they being sure of a discharge which would take the cases off the file. Yet a third method but not much in vogue is refusing to receive complaints at the end of a month and directing and requesting parties to file them a few days later. In the District of North Arcot the disposal mania is in the ascendant and has been so since the famous criticism of Mr. Vaughan's criminal administration by the High Court a few years ago. There are Magistrates that are afraid of the appellate authority, the Sessions and the High Courts. The favorite course of these officers is acquittal, from which there is generally no appeal. Here we come to the Police, Forest and Salt and Abkari Masters. How dangerous these are can be gauged from the Trichinopoly scandal. The Police are the most dangerous as it is very difficult to please them. Their cases are serious and involve very harsh sentences and Magistrates do not generally find it possible to square up their conscience in such cases as they can in the infinitely less serious offences and sentences relating to Forest and

Salt and Abkari departments. The pleaders may also be included as the Masters of the Magistrates. They being free may circulate stories and prejudice others' minds which the unfortunate Magistrates have neither opportunity nor time to set right. Moreover the public opinion is principally guided by Pleader's opinion who are general advisers of the public who come in contact with these officers. To please these Masters involves the displeasure of the other Masters, principally subdivisional and District Magistrates. The only direction in which Pleaders may expect the obligation of the Magistrates is granting adjournments to suit their convenience and permitting them to examine witnesses as long as they think necessary. Lastly but not leastly the unfortunate officers have to serve one other Master viz, themselves, their conscience. To satisfy one's conscience in the matter of judging of a man's guilt or innocence is itself a hard task. How impossible it is to satisfy it when the other considerations above mentioned also prevail can only be conjectured. Most of these difficulties can be got over only by placing the Magistrates under one Master and that the District and Sessions Judge but this seems a long, long way off when persons of Lord Curzon's temperament are at the helm of Indian affairs.

THE GOSPEL OF LIFE. (Communicated)

Our religious, social and political activity lacks in strength for want of the appreciation of the principles underlying it. The rights of man should be recognized and the liberty of thought, speech and action appreciated. Thomas Paine deals with the subject in his memorable work, the "Rights of Man", which deals, in the words of Charles Bradlaugh, with the broad question of human rights without limitation of country or age. "Mankind are always ripe enough to understand their true interest, provided it be presented clearly to their understanding and that in a manner not to create suspicion by any thing like self-design, nor offend by assuming too much; where we would wish to reform, we must not reproach" * * * The present age is the age of reason * * * Reason,

like time, will make its own way * * * Such is the irresistible nature of Truth that all it asks and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing. The sun needs no inscription to distinguish him from darkness * * * Men are born and always continue free and equal in respect of their rights * * * The exercise of the natural rights of every man has no other limits than those which are necessary to secure to every other man, the free exercise of the same rights * * * No man ought to be molested on account of his opinions, not even on account of his religious opinions, provided his avowal of them does not disturb the public order established by the law * * * The unrestrained communication of thoughts and opinions being one of the most precious rights of men, every citizen may speak, write and publish freely, provided he is responsible for the abuse of this liberty in cases determined by the law * * * Toleration is not the opposite of Intolerance, but is the counterfeit of it. Both are despotisms. The one assumes to itself the right of withholding the liberty of conscience and the other of granting it. * * * There never did, there never will and there never can exist any description of men or any generation of man, in any country, possessed of the right or the power of binding and controlling posterity to the end of time. Every age and generation must be as free to act for itself in all cases, as the ages and generations which preceded it. The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies. Man has no property in man; neither has any generation a property in the generations which are to follow. Every generation is and must be competent to all the purposes which its occasions require. It is the living and not the dead that are to be accommodated. When man ceases to be, his power and his wants cease with him. He has no longer any participation in the concerns of this world. Those who have quitted the world and those who are not yet arrived at it, are as remote from each other, as the utmost stretch of mortal imagination can conceive. What possible obligation, then, can exist between them? What rule or principle can be laid down, that of two non-entities, the one out of existence and the other not in and

who never can meet in this world, the one should control the other to the end of time! * * * The circumstances of the world are continually changing and the opinions of men change also. That which may be thought right and found convenient in one age, may be thought wrong and found inconvenient in another. In such cases the living should decide, not the dead * * * The error of those who reason by precedents drawn from antiquity, respecting the rights of man, is that they do not go far enough into antiquity. They do not go the whole way. They stop in some of the intermediate stages of an hundred or a thousand years and produce what was then done, as a rule for the present day. This is no authority at all. If we travel still farther into antiquity, we shall find a direct contrary opinion and practice prevailing and if antiquity is to be authority, a thousand such authorities may be produced, successively contradicting each other. But if we proceed on, we shall at last come out right. What was Man at his origin. Man was his high and only title and a higher cannot be given him. Those who lived a hundred or a thousand years ago were then moderns as we are now. They had their ancients and those ancients had others and we also shall be ancients in our turn. If the mere name of antiquity is to govern in the affairs of life, the people who are to live an hundred or a thousand years hence may as well take us for a precedent, as we make a precedent of those who lived a hundred or a thousand years ago. The fact is that portions of antiquity by proving everything establish nothing. It is authority against authority all the way, till we come to the origin of the rights of man at the beginning. Here our enquiries find a resting place and our reason finds a home. If a dispute about the rights of Man had arisen at the distance of a hundred years from the beginning, it is to this source of authority they must have referred and it is to the same source of authority that we must now refer. The illuminating principle of the equal rights of man relates not only to the living individuals but to generations of men succeeding each other. Every generation is equal in rights to the generations which preceded it, by the same rule that every

individual is born equal in rights with his contemporary. All histories and traditions, whether from the lettered or the unlettered world, agree in establishing one point, the unity of man, by which is meant that all men are of one degree and consequently that all men are born equal and with equal natural rights. The world is as new to every child born into the world as it was to the first man that existed and his natural right in it is of the same kind.

(To be Concluded).

THE LATE MR WILLIAM DIGBY C. I. E.

Another friend of India has been snatched away by the cruel hands of death when we are mourning the paucity of men to work in England for helpless India's cause. Never was the need for powerful friends of India in England so great and urgent as at present. The sophistry and eloquence of Lord Curzon is doing irreparable harm to the cause of India's progress. The unfortunate moment when the liberals handed over the India Office to that Tory in Liberal's skin Sir Henry Fowler, the bitterest enemy of Indian aspirations, left only a few independent liberals in Parliament to advocate our cause. The lamented death of Mr. Caine last year and the retirement of Sir William Wedderburn wrecked the Indian party in Parliament. Outside the House of Commons none worked harder and for a longer period than Mr. Digby. He has departed the life with a heart bleeding at the misery caused by the policy adopted by his countrymen in India. Lord Curzon's words and deeds are capable of breaking any hearts and Mr. Digby's too must have been affected by them. A general gloom has set in over our hopes and it is not known if there is any thing yet in store for us.

NOTES.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE AND THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT CONFERENCE. The Secretary of the North Arcot District Association has received a communication from the Board of Revenue informing him that the matter relating to resolution III passed at the fifth North Arcot District Conference about the management by the Court of Wards of the Kulashti and Karvetnagar estates is **engaging their attention**. The matter ought to have been engaging their attention for the last 3 years and the only solution of the problem is either that Government should give up the estates as past redemption or if they should think that *public* interests would suffer thereby they should advance money to the creditors from public funds. The present harassing system passed the limits of all patience long ago.

POVERTY OF INDIA. Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiyar of Chittur has compiled a book called "Poverty of India." The first part consists of an excellent article on "Our Present Economic Condition" by that veteran politician of Southern India Mr. G. Subramania Iyer. The second part consists of replies to the allegations in "Forty years progress". The points advanced by the official optimist are taken seriatim and replied. In part III is given succinctly the opinions of Messrs Digby, Naoroji, Ranade, Wacha and Dutt. When wrongs are filed upon wrongs in rapid succession, the victim must succumb and cannot even cry. Lord Curzon's new wrongs to India have thrown even the important question of the economic condition of India into the background.

THE GUDIYATAM MUNICIPALITY. There was a decrease in the receipts of the Municipality under "Fines" during 1903-1904 and the Chairman wrote in the administration report that the cause for this decrease was "the leniency of the Bench Court in dealing with the prosecution for breaches of Municipal laws." The Collector thereupon remarked "I will watch the sentences of the Bench Court. So far as I have seen they are more lenient than Vellore but the latter err on the side of harshness." The explanation of the Chairman is, to speak mildly, audacious. Would any responsible officer dare to assign a similar cause for any decrease in fines under "Law and Justice" of Provincial Revenue? In the correspondence published in our July number under "Gudiyatam news" the correspondent writes somewhat sarcastically regarding Municipal prosecutions. The Chairman as the prosecutor may be excused for his dissatisfaction with the sentences of Bench Courts. But the remarks of the Collector, we are sorry to say are indiscreet and likely to produce bad results.

A FUNNY SESSIONS CASE:—In the September sessions a case of placing stones on Railway lines committed by the Ambur Sub-Magistrate was tried. The funny portion of the affair consisted in the age of the accused. The oldest was about 6 years old except a boy of 14 years and they all had to be carried by the parents into the Dock and left there. The Children prisoners began to cry and the sessions Judge had to order their removal outside the Court. The persons responsible for the prosecution of these children deserve no praise. The formality of asking the accused whether they plead guilty or not appeared a mere farce. This reminds one of the trial and punishment of animals in Europe in the middle ages. The accused were acquitted of the offence.

RAINS BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. We are glad that at last this unfortunate District had a few showers of rain. The big crops of Six months duration Samba Pisanam &c. cannot be raised as the rains have fallen very late but *kur* and other crops of inferior kind

may be attempted. The outlook however is still gloomy as the rains have not been sufficiently heavy and have suddenly stopped in several places. There are freshes in the Palar.

TODDY SHOPS AT PUNGANUR.—An enterprising individual cornered all the toddy trade at Punganur and the result is that the bids for toddy shops are very poor. This individual first obtained a lease of all the toddy yielding trees in the place and then wanted to bid in the auction by Government, of liquor shops in Punganur. None could compete with him as every purchaser will have to look to him for liquor. We understand that the Deputy Collector had to adjourn the sales many times for want of bidders and all the shops are closed. This is good. We hope the authorities and the enterprising lessee will come to a proper understanding in the matter and that no unpleasantness will result. The officials should not be exasperated by the skillful manœuvre of the lessee. The prolonged closing of the liquor shops should not end in criminal prosecutions for illicit tapping. Nor will Government be justified in abstaining for ever or unreasonably long time, from completing sales of toddy shops. While we admire the new enterprising spirit of the Punganur lessee, we have to advise him not to push matters to extremes but offer fair terms to Government.

THE KOLAR GOLD THEFT CASE.—Judgment in the above case was delivered by Mr. Bardswell at Tirupati on the 16th September. Mr. Short was present for the prosecution and Obala Reddy the accused was alone present on his side. The Judgment was somewhat lengthy and dealt particularly with the question whether the disputed writing was that of the accused or not. Mr. Bardswell is himself acquainted with Telugu. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of Rs 1000. After the sentence was pronounced Mr. Short appears to have suggested that the amount of fine if recovered may be paid to the Gold Fields Company but the Head Assistant Magistrate said it was too late. The news was telegraphed to Chittoor and the Sessions Judge was moved to release the prisoner on bail. Bail was ordered and the order was communicated by wire to the authorities at Tirupati and Obala Reddy was released that very night. The matter is sub-judice and we refrain from passing any remarks on the case.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Hanumantha Rao a second grade pleader at Ambur is in trouble. He has just passed the 2nd Grade Pleaders' test and has not yet received his pleaders' certificate. How he managed to get into trouble under the Legal Practitioners Act is a wonder. The allegations against him are that he having accepted an engagement on behalf

of the accused in a case, told the opposite party that he would help him in the matter of a medical certificate and deceived them by inducing the medical officer to give an unfavorable certificate. There are one or two private vakils at Ambur and Mr. Hanumantha Rao appears to have been allowed to practise along with them even before he got his sunnad.

THE GOVERNMENT EPIGRAPHIST ON NORTH ARCOT.—The report of the Government epigraphist says that the Fort of Chandragiri was built about 1000 A.D. by a Yadava King Immadi Narasimhan and that it appears that in 1547 there were 74 temples in that ancient city many of which were destroyed by the Muhammadans, while the two monuments inside the fort which look like Mandapams are really Jain temples. Some time ago 2 cartloads of copper plates with inscriptions were found in a room in the 1st enclosure of the temple of Sri Venkatesa on the hills. These were believed to contain grants made by Hindu Kings or Royal edicts. The epigraphist says that they are only songs composed by some member of the Talapakam family. The descendants of the writer are still on the hills rendering services to the Deity and receiving honours in the temple.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PURANAS.—The September number of the Indian Review contains an article "Chronology of the Puranas" by Mr. V. Gopaliah Pleader, Chittoor. This is apparently the first of another series of articles which will make up at the end a second Volume of the "Chronology of Ancient India". The author already told us in the first Volume that the Kaliyuga began in 177 B.C. and not 500 years ago.

Correspondence.

PUTTUR NOTES.

I had to write about the long occupation of the choultry premises and the great inconvenience felt by travellers at Puttur for want of accommodation. The choultry still remains occupied by the Sub-Magistrate.

I remember to have seen in your columns correspondence regarding the Private Vakils being allowed or rather disallowed to practice in the Local Magistrate's Court.

Notwithstanding the District Magistrate's direction leaving the matter entirely in the discretion of the Local Magistrate of the District, it is strange that the Local Magistrates are not sympathetic enough to allow long standing and intelligent muktyar practitioners to put in their appearance on behalf of the client population. Considering the paltry nature of the charges that are launched before the local Magistrates and considering the inability of the client population to have recourse to the help of the superior grades of practitioners the District Magistrate's direction would have been rightly availed of if the

Magistrates permit muktyars to appear in deserving cases.

Sympathiser.

TIRUPATI NEWS.

DEVASTANAM: The festival of the celebrated Sri Venkateswara Swami on the hills is over. It is a pity that pilgrims should have been prevented from attending the festival. The temple suffered great loss on this account. In the days of Mahant Bhagavan-Doss the income of the temple for the festival of ten days was about a lakh. Now it does not come even to half of that sum. I hear that several pilgrims who had left their homes long before the festival in order that they may spend sometime in non-infected areas and thus qualify themselves to attend the festival were ordered to be turned back. How arbitrarily the authorities worked will be clear from the fact that even residents of Tirupati who had to go out on business were refused tickets back to Tirupati in spite of their protests. Not-with-standing all this a few thousands of pilgrims managed to overcome all these obstacles and attend the festival. In this connection I may mention a custom prevalent among pilgrims from northern India. They bring flags from their places to the Hills. These flags are carried about by them during processions and on the Car festival day. They are brought in contact with the Car wheels. The flags then become holy. They are taken back by the pilgrims to their native places where they are received with music and honors and taken in procession. Those who were unable to go to the hills are believed to worship the Deity if they worship the flags. Such flags used formerly to fly in large numbers but now either because the custom has been given up or because the obstacles in the way of pilgrims are many they are scarce. There were good rains in the latter portion of the festival. Prior to that people had no water for drinking or any other purpose. The holy tank Swami Pushkarini is ordinarily full of moss and the water in that tank had gone down to a low level. The rains were therefore welcome.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTES:—Tirupati has been fortunately till now free from the unseemly dispute between Vedagalais and Tungalais that prevail elsewhere. E. G. Conjeeveram. No doubt some three years ago there was a complaint before the Head Assistant Magistrate by the Tungalais but that was thrown out eventually. One would expect the Mahant and his officers to keep aloof from these disputes without taking sides but the Peishkar or some other officer of the Mahant appeared to have interfered in the matter and sided one party and as a result the usual right of a worshipper to the *Satari* (or having the feet of the deity placed over one's head) was denied to one

party and the Tahsildar Magistrate Mr. Narasinga Rao was appealed to. Eventually however the Mahant who does not appear to have been aware of the proclivity of his subordinates set it right by strong action and issuing an order that none of his officers should interfere in the struggle between the sects. This is highly commendable and everybody hopes that the Mahant would see that neither himself nor any of his subordinates interfere in the matter. Both the Vedagalais and Tungalais of Tirupati are very intelligent and lawabiding. There is no abuse of each other, and no violent action as in other places. There is no doubt a desire to see that the other sect is denied the right of reciting Mantram and Prabandam but they are prepared to discuss the matter in Courts. They continue to be personally good friends and it is really surprising that this spirit should exist in persons who have had no English education.

A SCUFFLE:—There was a small scuffle between the police and the Mahants Officers during the festival. Some police Constables wanted to go inside the inner temple past Bangaru Vakil, when the Mahant's Officer objected to their going in. The police contended that they had a right to go in and see that the crowd dispersed as it was suffocating inside and there was over crowding. The Mahant's Officer thought that it was his business to keep order inside the temple and the Police had no right to go in large numbers. The matter appears to have been dropped.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES:—The South Indian Railway Company is incorrigible. There was no accommodation in many trains to Tirupati during festival days and passengers were left behind for want of space in the trains. There was a pitiable case of a child being left behind in Panapakkam Station. It could not be there was no space for the child alone but what happened was that for want of space the adult passengers were hurrying here and there until they were all hustled by somebody in a crowded compartment and before the child could get in the train began to move. Again it is the rule not to light the lamp in the latrine of the Second and First Class carriages unless perhaps there is a first class European passenger. The result is that those who have to pass urine in the dark foul the floor and passengers getting in subsequently cannot safely get into the latrine. The new Agent to the Company is said to be particularly fond of Europeans and other white colored men. Even Europeans if of a somewhat dark complexion are reported to shock his sensitive eyes. It is to be hoped that the olfactory nerves of the new staff are sufficiently sensitive to recognise the evil and remedy it by insisting on a strong light being invariably placed in the latrines.

P. B. P.

[This is being done now:—Ed]

KALAHASTI NOTES.

Mr. Bardswell was here recently. No Head Assistant Collector prior to him desired to know as much of the Division as Mr. Bardswell. He camps in places where none previously ventured to pitch camp on account of the difficulty of transport and supplies.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH:— There was a case of mysterious death in our sub-jail. An undertrial prisoner was found dead in a well in the compound of the Sub-magistrate's Court.

The Medical Officer appears to have given a certificate that there was no external mark of violence, and that the death was probably a case of suicide. There is no reason why the deceased should have committed suicide. The charge against him was that of criminal breach of trust. The police at first filed a referred charge sheet as the matter was of a Civil nature. Next a complaint was lodged before the Sub-Magistrate who also threw it out as of a Civil nature. A change of Station House Officer occurred. The deceased was arrested again on a charge of breach of trust and remanded to jail. While in the Jail he died. The Police reported that the deceased suddenly jumped into the well while he was being taken out early morning for answering calls of nature. The Station House Officer and 2 Constables were charged by the Superintendent of Police with ~~commendable spirit, of having negligently allowed a~~ person in custody to escape. They were tried before the Head Assistant Magistrate and discharged. I have not seen the Judgment of Mr. Bardswell but the public consider the whole as very mysterious and deserving of the serious attention of the authorities.

OUR COURT OF WARDS. Your readers have not heard much of the Kalahasti Estate but only of Karvetnagar. The Gods of the Court of Wards have not been pleased to bestow much attention for us and we don't envy Karvetnagar. It is an open secret that Mr. Raghavendra Rao our able and up right manager is absolutely pessimistic regarding the prospect of redeeming Kalahasti from the creditors under the present system of management but persons in distance desire otherwise and when desires predominate sense departs". We have not yet begun to discuss in figures as has been done in your columns regarding the other estate. We have to wait till ~~doors-~~ day before our affairs will be looked after and then the estate can conveniently be sold and the Court of Wards relieved of the burden so magnanimously taken by them. As regards your discussion of ~~the~~ figures relating to Karvetnagar I find you have made a mistake. In the article "An appeal to H. E." in your July issue you say that the alleged increase of 1 lak in the Beriz referred to by

Mr Carr was due to including *meras* &c. Including *meras* is no doubt misleading but what Mr. Carr said was that the Beriz of Fasli 1312 showed an increase of 1 lakh over that of fasli 1310, the *meras* being included in the beriz of both faslis. The increase is still to be characterised as nothing but fictitious because fasli 1310 was a bad year as well as fasli 1309 whereas fasli 1312 was a good year. Let the officers compare a good year prior to the advent of the Court of Wards say fasli 1308 with fasli 1312 and the increase will vanish. Again new methods of showing increase are invented. Amounts due under decrees and bonds obtained for rent, of previous faslis including interest and Court costs may be and perhaps are included in the beriz for current year and the total will no doubt be imposing. Let us see what the Beriz for fasli 1314 will be. And schemes are to be based on these figures!!

V. P. C.


IS THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXISTING.

DEAR EDITOR. I wish to have reliable information whether the North Arcot District Association still exists? If it does, it is apparently sleeping. There are innumerable local and other grievances which it should attend to? The Association was never working, well but it appears to have starved out of existence by non-working. You were formerly whipping up the body and its officers into activity but now you too are silent. Cannot there be a complete change in the officers of the Association who will bring about a meeting at least once a month? There is enough bluff regarding District Association but no substance.

Enquirer,

The District Association exists. But only in name—Ed.

OURSELVES.

 We very much regret that this number has been delayed inordinately by the Press owing to certain unavoidable causes. The October and the November numbers will be issued before the end of November. Subscribers who are in arrears are requested to pay their subscriptions at once as we are at the end of the year.

EDITOR.

THE PATRIOT.

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OURSELVES.

Subscribers who are in arrears are requested to remit their subscriptions immediately. Otherwise we propose sending our next issue per V. P. P. As the V. P. and Money Order commission will be the same, this procedure will not cause any loss to our subscribers who are requested to receive the V. P. Parcel.

The Patriot.

THE HONORABLE Mr. L. A. GOVINDA RAGHAVA IYER'S CANDIDATURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer seeks re-election to the Legislative Council as his term of membership expires shortly. During the last two years Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer has turned out splendid work and has been universally declared the foremost member in the Legislative Council. His eloquence, and sound knowledge drew forth a well merited tribute of praise from Lord Ampthill and we have no hesitation in declaring that we cannot find a better person to represent the interests of the Northern Group in the Council. This we do without pausing to see who else come forward to compete with him for the seat. Mr. Iyer has been much in evidence before the public during the past two years. He presided over the North Arcot, the Kistna and the Chingleput District Conferences; he had to do substantial work in connection with the Madras Congress and Exhibition; and he had to arrange for the Madras Provincial Conference this year. In the Council Chamber none of his compeers

surpassed him and there was no error of commission on his part. We anticipate two reasons which may be possibly be adduced against his re-election. One is that he, having sat in the Council for two years must give room for others who are anxious to work for the people. And the other is that the Circars must always have a representative and as Mr. Iyer's return will leave the Circars unrepresented, he ought not to be re-elected. The first reason holds good only when another candidate possessing the ability and character requisite for the Council Chamber offers himself for election. We cannot sacrifice efficiency on any account. Further even if such a person turns out, we are of opinion that Mr. Iyer must be requested to represent us for two more years and that other person can very well wait these two years. It is only when a person has sat in the Council for four consecutive years that a question of monopoly arises. As regards the second reason, viz, the Circars going unrepresented, we repeat what we wrote in our issue of October 1903. "The plea raised * * * that the Northern Circars should have always a representative in the Council is we think a mischievous one and would in the long run cause much trouble. It is no doubt desirable that each District should have a representative in the Council but when only two seats are available for 11 Districts [now increased to 12 Districts—Ed.] capacity and usefulness should have precedence over mere residential qualification." Further what is there peculiar to the Northern Circars which requires a separate permanent representation to the exclusion of other Districts. If it be admitted that the Circars require such a representation, why should the Ceded Districts

not claim one for themselves; and then what are North Arcot, Nellore and Chingleput to do? We do not however expect these objections to the re-election of Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer. He is admittedly possessed of great ability and no one will grudge him a seat in the Council for two years more. Nay, it would have been our duty to have requested him to stand for re-election, had he been unwilling to seek it. As it is, all are bound to elect him unanimously.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF DISTRICTS AND THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of State for India accorded his sanction to the proposal to re-arrange the Districts of Cudappah, North Arcot, Salem, and South Arcot into five districts. Mr. Cardew has been placed on special duty to suggest the necessary alterations regarding the work of the Judiciary in the new Districts. Though the scheme of re-arrangement has been in contemplation for the last some years, the public as yet know nothing of its details. To a great extent the leaders of the public are to blame in this matter. Information might have been sought for by an interpellation in the Legislative Council and we think Government would have given it. As it is, it is idle to discuss details on hearsay nor is it to any great purpose. The officers in charge of these details are men of experience and competent to work them out satisfactorily. Any slight error may be rectified subsequently. From the beginning we raised a question of great importance in connection with this scheme for re-arrangement. We thought that the scheme afforded a fitting opportunity to ask for the separation of the judicial and executive functions in the Districts that are considered heavy. Our article in the issue of November 1903 contains our views on the subject. We suggested that the North Arcot District Association might take up the subject, gather information and express its views. We regret that nothing of the sort was done. The Association is impervious to any criticism. Its machinery is rusted. Nothing engages its attention. It always sleeps like Kumbhakarna, the mighty brother of Ravana and wakes up once a year in the storm of a Conference; or to use the eloquent words of its

Secretary, it is ever active to do the important and difficult task of "electing delegates for the Congress or Conference, meetings of congratulation to congratulate His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII or condolence about the loss of our lamented Queen or what not." We regret to write thus of an Association which promised to do much in the beginning. Chingleput and Tanjore show excellent work. The Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer will, we hope place the District Association on a better footing and see that it works well. No doubt his other work is heavy enough but any initial trouble he may take in this direction will amply repay him. A District Association in proper working order will assist him in his duties as a public man. As regards the re-arrangement of the Districts, since we cannot help having it, we have to see that they cause no trouble to the people. We are to have Chittoor and Vellore Districts. The Chittoor District will perhaps comprise of the present Chittoor and Ranipet Divisions with Vayalpad and Madanapalle Taluqs of Cuddappah. Chittoor will continue as the Head Quarters, as a change of the District Head Quarters, would necessitate a large expenditure for buildings to locate offices. Vellore District will be made up of the present Vellore and Arni Divisions with the Taluk of Tiruvannamalai from South Arcot and Tirupattur from Salem. Vellore will of course be the District Head Quarters. The area and population of the new Chittoor and Vellore Districts will be as follows:—

	Area.	Population.
Chittoor	6161 sq. miles	13,94,698
(according to 1901 census).		
Vellore	4441	15,28,754

There is another rumour that the Tamil portion of the present North Arcot District will form portion of the Vellore District. It would be difficult to strictly define the limits according to this principle. Wallajah and a major portion of Karvetnagar estate has Tamil population. To make them parts of Vellore will unduly reduce the size and work of Chittoor and increase that of Vellore. The map of Vellore will also then be very irregular. As regards the Judiciary, Vellore will be sufficiently heavy to require a District Judge and Chittoor too will need the present Court. There

is no doubt an opinion that a Sub-Judge with the powers of an additional Sessions Judge will do for Vellore and that Chittoor must have the present Court as the criminal Sessions will be heavy there.

THE GOSPEL OF LIFE.

(Concluded).

The equality of man is the oldest doctrine upon record. The good and the bad are the only distinctions. It is one of the greatest of all truths and of the highest advantage to cultivate. By considering man in this light and by instructing him to consider himself in this light, it places him in a close connection with all his duties. * * * Man did not enter into society to become worse than he was before, not to have fewer rights than he had before, but to have those rights better secured. His natural rights are the foundation of all his civil rights. Natural rights are those which appertain to man in right of his existence. Of this kind are all the intellectual rights or rights of the mind and also all those rights of acting as an individual for his own comfort and happiness which are not injurious to the natural rights of others. Civil rights are those which appertain to man in right of his being a member of society. Every civil right has for its foundation, some natural right pre-existing in the individual, but to the enjoyment of which his individual power is not, in all cases sufficiently competent. Of this kind are all those which relate to security and protection. It will be easy then to distinguish between the class of natural rights which man retains after entering into society and those which he throws into the common stock as a member of society. The natural rights which he retains are all those in which the power to execute is as perfect in the individual as the right itself. Among this class are all the intellectual rights or rights of the mind. Consequently religion is one of those rights. The natural rights which are not retained are all those in which though the right is perfect in the individual, the power to execute them is defective. They answer not his purpose. * * * Every man is a proprietor in society and draws on the capital as a matter of right. * * * The rights of men in society

are neither deviceable nor transferable nor annihilable but are descendable only and it is not in the power of any generation to intercept finally and cut off the descent. If the present generation or any other are disposed to be slaves, it does not lessen the right of the succeeding generations to be free. Wrongs cannot have a legal descent. * * * Great part of that order which reigns among mankind has its origin in the principles of society and the natural constitution of man. The natural dependance and reciprocal interest which man has upon man and all the parts of civilized community upon each other, create that great chain of connexion which holds it together. As nature created man for social life, she fitted him for the station she intended. In all cases she made his natural wants greater than his individual powers. No one man is capable, without the aid of society, of supplying his own wants and those wants, acting upon every individual, impel the whole of them into society, as naturally as gravitation acts to a centre. But nature has gone further, she has not only forced man into society by a diversity of wants which the reciprocal aid of each other can supply, but she has implanted in him a system of social affections, which, though not necessary to his existence, are essential to his happiness. There is no period in life when this love for society ceases to act. It begins and ends with our being. Man is so naturally a creature of society that it is almost impossible to put him out of it. * * * These are a few of the important principles relating to the "Rights of Man", which must be recognized in our mutual relations. We must appreciate the liberty of thought, speech and action. The following remarks of John Stuart Mill in his essay on "Liberty" are in point * * * If all mankind minus one were of one opinion and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind * * * The beliefs which we have most warrant for have no safeguard to rest upon but a standing invitation to the whole world to prove them unfounded * * * Our merely social intolerance kills no one, roots out no opinions, but

induces men to disguise them or to abstain from any active effort for their diffusion * * * Who can compute what the world loses in the multitude of promising intellects combined with timid characters, who dare not follow out any bold, vigorous, independent train of thought lest it should land them in some thing which would admit of being considered irreligious or immoral * * * No one can be a great thinker who does not recognize that as a thinker it is his first duty to follow his intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead * * * That mankind are not infallible, that their truths, for the most part are only half truths, that unity of opinion, unless resulting from the fullest and freest comparison of opposite opinions is not desirable, that diversity is not an evil but a good until mankind are much more capable than at present of recognizing all sides of the truth are principles applicable to men's modes of action, not less than to their opinions * * * In this age the mere example of non-conformity, the mere refusal to bend the knee to custom is itself a service. Precisely because the tyranny of opinion is such as to make eccentricity a reproach, it is desirable in order to break through that tyranny, that people should be eccentric * * * A people, it appears, may be progressive for a certain length of time and then stop. When does it stop? When it ceases to possess individuality * * * Reason and common sense must be the sole guides of belief or action * * * Such are the principles relating to liberty of thought, speech and action. If the rights of man are recognized and the liberty of thought, speech and action appreciated, our religious, social and political activity will gain strength.

"Minds may doubt and hearts may fail, when called to face new modes of thought or points of view; but the time must come when what is false in all things will fade and what is true will no more seem strange"

"Independence is my happiness and I view things as they are, without regard to place or person. My country is the world and my religion is to do good."

"I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. I am in earnest, I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard".

N. K. Ramasami Aiyar.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE ONE BLESSING OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA:—What the British Government have in their own interest left us is free speech. The Indian Government has no doubt gnawed at this privilege but the power so stolen by them by the Sedition Act etc is reserved perhaps for insignificant persons like the editor of "Kal". The latest exercise of the privilege of free speech was that of Sir P. M. Mehta at the Bombay Corporation. The Delhi Durbar has failed to impress on Sir Mehta the Royal character of Lord Curzon. The occasion for the speech was a proposal to present a welcome address to Lord Curzon. Mr. Mehta's words express the views of all educated Indians.

"He could not help saying that he sorrowfully deplored with the rest of the country that the most important measures of Lord Curzon's administration had not been in conformity with his utterances. The curtailment of the Municipal franchise in Calcutta, the inauguration of a similar policy in Madras, the passing of the Official Secrets Act, the Universities Act, the withdrawal of competitive tests for entrance in the Provincial Service, and, above all, the tampering with the declared policy of the crown for the Government of this country as in the time of Lord Lytton by misconstruing the words of the great proclamation of 1858 were measures which they keenly deplore as most retrograde, reactionary, and unwise. Rightly or wrongly they bewailed that these measures were calculated to upset and revolutionise, or to use a more classic phrase to break the continuity of that policy of righteousness which, though not always acted upon and sometimes submerged in turbulent waves, was never so openly denied to be the declared and unalterable policy of the Crown for the good Government of this country as during Lord Curzon's time. These measures he said, have provoked sorrowful regret and sorrowful protest throughout a greater portion of the Country. That being so, he found it impossible to conscientiously join in any address in which directly or indirectly approval was given to measures of the character he had just described".

Besides the proclamation of 1858 there is the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William IV chapter 55 and here is what the Board of Directors say in their despatch to the Government of India No. 44 dated 1854 accompanying the said Act.

"By clause 87 of the Act it is provided that no person by reason of his birth, creed or color shall be disqualified from holding any office in our service.

It is fitting that this important enactment should be understood in order that its full spirit and

intention may be transfused through our whole system of administration.....The meaning of the enactment we take to be that there shall be no governing caste in India; that *whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted, distinction of race or religion shall not be of the number*; that no subject of the King whether of Indian or British or mixed descent shall be excluded either from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India or from the covenanted service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible *consistently with the rules and agreeably to the conditions observed and exacted in the one case and in the other.*

.....Certain offices are appropriated to them (natives) from certain others they are bebarred—not because these latter belong to the covenanted service and the former do not belong to it, but *professedly on the ground that the average amount of native qualifications can be assumed to rise only to a certain limit. It is this line of demarcation which the present enactment obliterates*

In the Royal warrant appointing a Viceroy, one of the clauses is that the Viceroy should act according to the above Act, 3 and 4 William IV. Had Lord Curzon ruled in the days of Burke and acted as he now does in open defiance of an Act of Parliament he would not escape so easily as Warren Hastings did.

INDIA OUTSIDE INDIA:—While we are losing several of our friends outside India, it is a solace to find that there are still some advocating our cause. The International Socialist Congress that met at Amsterdam in August last gave India the foremost place in their discussions and having no Indian Government with the Sedition Act, they chose to word their resolution in strong terms. "That this meeting of the delegates of the workers of the civilised world having heard from the delegates of both England and India how British rule by unceasingly and ever increasingly plundering and draining away the resources of the people, deliberately causes extreme impoverishment and creates famines, plagues and starvation on an ever increasing scale for upwards of 200 millions of people of British Territory in India, calls upon the workers of Great Britain to enforce upon their Government the abandonment of the present nefarious and dishonorable system, and the establishment of self government in the best form practicable by the Indians themselves (under British Paramountcy).

There were 470 delegates present from Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria Italy, Denmark, Hungary, United States, Spain, Japan Argentine Republic, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland Australia, Canada and even South Africa. About 60 visitors were also present. The President of the Congress introduced the venerable Dadabhai Naoroji

who was received by the whole audience standing and cheering him till they were exhausted. Mr. Naoroji's speech was argumentative justifying the strong language of the Resolution.

"Every year about 200 millions were exacted from the Indians to pay Europeans. As they were taken by force, it was *plunder*. A large portion of this amount was drained from India. This drain went back in various ways to India under the guise of British capital and further exploited all the natural resources of the country gold, coal and the like carrying away as further drain all the profits, leaving the Indians mere helotry. The Indians gave their own labor on their own property and the fruits were carried away by English-men. The drain was at the beginning a million or two per year, but it had gone on unceasingly and increasingly till it was now 30 million pounds every year.....In the olden times, when foreign invaders came, they plundered but they went away; and in time, the country was able to recoup itself, just as France had done after the German invasion in 1870—1. But the British invasion continued unceasing and it increased from year to year.....The result of this drain was the increasing prevalence of plague, cholera and famine. During the last famine there was food in India, but the people had not money enough to buy it. Even in ordinary years, when the harvests were fairly good, a large section of the people of India were insufficiently fed. The terms of the resolution were therefore justified, for the plundering and the draining away of the wealth of the country was unceasing and increasing, and this created famine and plagues, and such a result was undoubtedly a "*nefarious*" result. But the resolution also complained of the "*dishonorable*" action of Government. He claimed that to make solemn promises and give pledges and then not to keep them was dishonorable. The Act of 1833 distinctly stated that, in the service of the Government of India, no distinction would be made in regard to class, race or religion. This Act had remained a dead letter. Again, in 1858, after the mutiny, a solemn promise was made that henceforth all Indians would be treated as British subjects and this promise also had been broken. The fact that these pledges had not been kept was admitted by a Committee of the India Council, by the Duke of Argyll, and by Lord Salisbury; while Lord Lytton, as Viceroy of India said that the British Government had deceived the people of India. Was not such deception dishonorable, while the famines proved that its consequences were nefarious?". Speaking of the remedy Mr. Naoroji demanded no halting measure. "THE REMEDY WAS TO GIVE INDIA SELF GOVERNMENT. She should be treated like other British Colonies.

The Indians would maintain their connection with England, but they resented being treated as slaves"

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEMORIAL:—We have received a copy of an extraordinary memorial addressed to H. E. the Governor-in-Council by one Gopal Doss Bavajee and others of Sri Venkateswara Mutt, Rajahmundry. The memorial is a long one but the following are briefly the allegations contained in it. The Mutt consists of a temple and a garden compound all round. In the compound the previous Mahants lie buried. One Mangal Doss claimed title to the garden and the Mutt. He instituted a suit for the Mutt stating that the garden was in his possession. The Defendants denied that Mangal Doss had possession of the garden. In this state of affairs, while the suit was pending, the memorialist alleges that a pleader and his rich client who obtained a lease of the garden plot from Mangal Doss, getting the support of the Judicial, Revenue and Municipal officials by false sympathy, established a pariah school on the site of the garden and that the local pleaders and merchants refused to advise the memorialists. We cull the following from the memorial to show the feelings of the memorialists. "That while this unlawful gathering (the opening ceremony of the Panchama School) were thus indulging in their acts of tyranny and revelry, with impunity, guarded by the Police on all sides, hot were the tears that we shed and the feelings of the surging crowds, that gathered outside, may better be imagined than described and even the Constables that stood sentinels all round were evidently shedding tears internally. That but for the deep sense of loyalty for the British crown and the profound confidence in British justice with which the Indian popular mind is saturated, and the hope that sooner or later, Your Excellency's impartial Government and God Sri Venkateswaraswamy would send down retribution upon these lawbreaking and impious men, God only knows what might have been the results of the day's proceedings although it must be submitted that such acts done, in open defiance of all law and propriety, by the officers of the Government itself, might undo the effects of centuries of good Government. That we are in a helpless condition, being mendicants pledged to life-long poverty

and service of God and we do not know what to do, when the Judicial, Magisterial and Revenue Courts in the District are practically barred against us. That we, therefore, in silent prayer, lift up our heads to that Almighty God of Mercy and Justice and then to your Excellency, who once graced this benighted District with your noble presence and implore that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to depute a special Commissioner of high standing, who will be beyond local influences, to enquire into this matter"

LOCAL NOTES.

LECTURES ON "VI-SHITADWAITISM":—Sreeman Kapisthalam Desikachariar Avergal an eminent Sanskrit Pandit of Tirupati gave four lectures on "Visishtadwaitism" at the Chittoor Association premises. In the first lecture the Pandit briefly explained the three Schools of Vedanta, Dwaitism, Visishtadwaitism, and Adwaitism. In the second and the third lectures, the essential differences between Adwaitism and Visishtadwaitism were pointed out. The important texts of the Vedas and Upanishads bearing on the point were cited; and the interpretation put upon them by the Adwaitins and the reply given by the Visishtadwaitins were clearly explained at great length. The fourth lecture was principally intended to remove the misapprehension that Upanishads were Adwaitic and do not support the Visishtadwaitins. The Pandit took those very passages relied on by the Adwaitins and explained them with reference to the context. The lectures were all in Tamil and were couched in such simple language that a lay person absolutely unacquainted with philosophy can easily follow and assimilate the ideas. Like the great Vedantic writers the Pandit presented the opponent's view in its strongest light and then attempted to meet it. His exposition of Adwaita Vedanta was excellent. We hear that there is a proposal to request him to deliver lectures once a fortnight at Chittoor. He is the Headmaster of the Devasthanam Sanskrit Patasala at Tirupati and has leave on the new and full moon days and the day following those days. The lectures, we understand, will also be translated into English and printed in pamphlet forms now and then. Each man then will be in a position to understand whether any reconciliation be possible between the three Schools of Vedanta. The Pandit said that the difference between Adwaitam and Visishtadwaitam not only lay in their philosophy (i.e., as to the nature of Brahman, Jivatma and Prakriti, whether they were only one or not) but also in the course of conduct prescribed by them to their followers. The Adwaitins hold that "all virtue, all that is good springs from recognising the unity of self,

and all vice, all that is evil similarly arises from disregard of this truth and from the feeling that the self is not one but many'. They clearly say that so long as one thinks that he is different from Brahman he is born and reborn in this world and does not attain salvation. It appears to us that this teaching can never be reconciled to that of the Visishtadwaitins who clearly lay down a different course of conduct and to whom the very idea of the unity of self is revolting. To say that the path prescribed to the Visishtadwaitin leads, whether they will or not, to that of the Advaitin, from whence one can attain salvation, is insulting the former and not reconciling the difference. If the difference were merely with reference to the nature of Brahman alone the reconciliation is difficult enough. But when the rules of conduct to guide one's action daily differ there is no common point. We hope that the Pandit will be requested to continue his interesting lectures. They are bound to do much good.

MR. PATTAVARDHAN:—Mr. Pattvardhan of Bombay came to Chittoor to canvass subscribers and sharers to "India" the weekly paper, published in England. There were about 5 subscribers at Chittoor hitherto and Mr. Pattvardhan has been able to secure 9 more subscribers. The proposal is to call for 5,000 shares of 15 Rs. each in order to safeguard the financial interests of the paper. About 600 shares are allotted to the Madras Presidency. This is a very small number and must be easily covered. 8 shares were taken here.

THE CHITTOOR TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION:—The Anniversary of the above Association was presided over by Mr. Mayhew the Inspector of Schools. There was a speech by the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer on "Education". Mr. Mayhew then delivered an interesting speech.

KARVETINAGAR AND KALAHASTI ESTATES. We understand that the creditors and others interested in these estates intend to combine and directly secure an audience of His Excellency the Governor. They contemplate placing all matters before him so that he may understand the real state of affairs and not be under an illusion owing to any misconceived and glowing accounts of the Regulation Collector and the other estate officials. The member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Court of Wards has been frequently changing. Mr. Andrew the latest member goes to Travancore. It takes a long time before a new member gets himself acquainted with the real state of affairs. The sufferers are however the same and their suffering is becoming more acute daily. Several of the creditors to whom money is admittedly due have already become paupers, because of the delay in the payment of the debts due to them

from the estates. An impression is gaining ground, most unreasonably no doubt, that the Court of Wards are never going to pay their creditors and this has induced many creditors of the estate to tease the latter. We have very little doubt that if the other side of the affair, we mean the creditors' side, is clearly brought to the notice of His Excellency something will be done either in the direction of speedy payment or giving up the management of the estates.

TRANSFER OF MAGISTRATES. Mr. Ranganatha Rao, Deputy Tahsildar of Pattur has been transferred to Vellore and Mr. Theagaraya Iyer, Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Vellore posted to Pothur as Deputy Tahsildar.

PLAGUE:—Plague in a virulent form has broken out at Palmanair and cases of fresh attacks and deaths occur daily. If there be any truth in the theory connecting plague with cool climate, the out break is most deplorable. Already the people of Palmanair have fled carrying the germs of plague with them. There have been about half a dozen cases of plague at Chittoor imported from Palmanair and most of them proved fatal. Fortunately the rains have stopped. But the season is sufficiently chill to cause anxiety. The insanitary state of Chittoor is well known. It is a disgrace that the Headquarters of a district should be in such a filthy condition. The Sanitary Commissioner may be requested to go through Chittoor and report on its drainage and water supply. It is idle to cry after the event as would surely happen once plague appears in Chittoor. The Union Chairman must not shrink from the task. It is no discredit to him to confess that Chittoor is too bad to be mended by the Union authorities. They will come in for a bad treatment only when plague or any other calamity of equal importance befalls Chittoor and it is found out that it was partly due to previous filchiness of the town.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM KALAHASTI:—"The former Chairman of the Union was found fault with by the public for mismanagement. The Union affairs even now are very unsatisfactory. There are now several educated men at Kalahasti. But the Union membership is monopolised by others. The result is well known. One affair deserves prominent mention. It is the condition of the roads. The old surface mud is never removed but every time the road is repaired, it is merely heaped on the existing road. Not only is such a repair absolutely useless, but there is a greater evil thereby caused. The houses on either side of the road sink to a lower level than the road in a few years and rain water gets into the houses. Is there no remedy for this grievance?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIRUPATI NEWS.

MUNICIPAL:—The Government remarked as follows on the administration of our Municipality:—

"The administration of the Municipality continued to be satisfactory; but the extension of the private scavenging service and the improvement of vaccination and registration of births demand increased attention. The Government are pleased to note the testimony borne by the Head Assistant Collector and the Collector to the good work done by the Chairman M. R. Ry. T. N. Subbaramayya." The Chairman really deserves this praise for the interest he takes in matters Municipal.

THE WATER WORKS:—The esprit de corps of the Engineering department is well known. There has been a long and continued cry regarding the failure of our water works and no notice has been taken by any body in the matter. Your readers are aware that roots of shrubs and trees pierce through the cement pipes outside the town. Investigation has brought to light a very interesting fact. The roots, once they enter the fertile inside of the pipe, branch forth into innumerable nice fibres and grow to a length in some cases, of 50 feet. In some cases they grow into a cluster and obstruct the passage of water. Engineers have come to admire the work of nature on the roots. The fate of the cement pipes is foregone. The ever increasing number of pores on the pipes and the ~~tension caused by their growth inside must result~~ in the pipes bursting in the near future. As it is, 50 per-cent of the water in the Head works escape through these vents and does not reach the reservoir.

DEVASTANAM:—The affairs of the temple require no comment. The appeal in the High Court has been adjourned to January 1905 as Mr. P. R. Sundaram Iyer the respondent's Vakil is ill. It is a painful suspense to the Mut but the feeling is perhaps "Let the evil day be put off". There was a theft of Mutt properties to the extent of a few thousand Rupees. All the properties were recovered and the culprit a Byragi was booked to Jail. The Police Inspector is, I hear, to be given by the Mutt a reward of two or five hundreds of Rupees.

The Honorable Mr. VASUDEVA IYENGAR:—was here. He visited the deity on the hills and the goddess at Trichanur and returned to Madras.

ARANI NEWS.

We have fortunately no plague here.

Rumour goes that there was a hot conversation between a member of the Bar and the District Mansif

one day. Our Munsif is a very good officer and our Bar consists of very quiet going folk. It is therefore impossible to account for any such incident. However both parties appear to have cooled down immediately in accordance with the Sanskrit adage "The best man is angry only for a moment". Our Court house is a pigeon hole. The subject of erecting a suitable Court house is before the High Court. The present building is a portion of the old Fort wall or Barrack. It is leaky and the chunam of the roof falls down frequently.

MEMO FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE
EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks the following payments of subscription during August 1904.

Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghaviah ...	5—0—0
Messrs. C. Ramachandra Rao Sahib ...	10—0—0
" F. A. Hamilton ...	5—0—0
" C. R. Parthasarathi Aiyengar ...	5—0—0
" T. K. Narasimha Chariar ...	1—0—0
" V. D. Arunachala Mudaliar ...	2—0—0
" N. Srenivasa Varadachariar ...	1—0—0
" C. Rajagopala Chariar ...	4—0—0

Total Rs. ... 33—0—0

Total subscriptions promised as }
per account of last month ... } 1100—1—0

Do promised during August 1904. 35—0—0

Total Rs. ... 1135—8—0

Amount collected as per }
account of last month } 690—2—0

Do during August 1904 Rs. ... 33—0—0

Total Rs. ... 723—2—0

Amount expended as per }
account of last month } 400—8—1 }
Do during August 1904 34—3—0 } 494—11—11

Total Rs. 494—11—11

Balance ... 228—6—1

With the Treasurer 228—6—4

With the Secretary 2—15—0

Total Rs. 228—6—1

Chittoor, } V. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
28—9—1904. } Secretary to the Edward Town Hall.

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THE PATRIOT.

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Vol V. }

North Arcot (Madras), November 1904.

{ No. 11.

The Patriot.

THE SEASON OUTLOOK.

Once more the rains have failed and the prospects of the poor cultivators are very gloomy. The season report from this District is "Water supply insufficient in parts" whereas the omission of the last two words would express the situation accurately. Chendragiri Taluk is in a very bad plighr, and perhaps there is water in parts of Polur, Wallaja and Ralmaner Taluks. The other Taluks have little or insufficient supply.

From the following figures some idea may be had of the extent to which the people are likely to suffer. Total area (Government and Minor Inam) in acres cultivated to the end of September.

	1903	1904	Average during the past 5 years.
First crop.			
Dry ...	426764	323534	376783
Wet ...	169465	124357	145119
Second crop.			
Dry ...	11390	3260	9684
Wet ...	7104	3271	6242
Total ...	614723	454422	537828

The explanation for the decrease in the extent of cultivation is "want of sufficient rains". The supply received in tanks is described as "insufficient for present requirements". The rains have completely stopped and standing crops suffer in many places. The Indian

cultivator requires much water for ploughing, and the few showers that fell in some places last month barely sufficed to plough the land. A large portion has not at all been cultivated and persons who had sown the seeds are in a worse position. The official reports show "slight freshes in the Palar". But the Anicut is completely out of order and these freshes are of no use to the cultivator. The price of rice and ragi have already risen and those of the other food grains show a tendency to rise. The price of Ragi has gone above the warning rate in many parts. And yet this is the time when the reverse state of things ought to exist. Day after day and week after week passes without rains. It is fortunate that we have an experienced officer as our Collector. We hope he will be on the alert and take particular interest in the matter. The Tahsildar's reports may not in all cases reveal the real extent of suffering and we hope that our Collector will be liberal in granting remissions. There is however one consolation that plague will not spread when rains fail, though it is hard to choose between famine and plague.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

We have received a letter from the Committee appointed by the last Provincial Conference to report on the question of a "constitution for the Provincial Conference" asking whether we "are in favor of a constitution for the Conference and if so on what lines". So, the matter has come to this! After nearly 20 years of political work, during which period nobody questioned the necessity for a constitution but doubts were

entertained only as regards the details, persons have come to doubt whether a constitution is at all necessary.

"Constitution" misunderstood.

The word "constitution" was unhappily chosen by the Third Congress in 1887 to express the views of persons who desired to take steps for the better management of Congress work. It has frightened many who are desirous of doing something to rectify existing defects, whereas several others have gone to the other extreme of insisting on hard and fast rules in their enthusiasm for improvement. The anomaly therefore exists that the one subject on which Congress workers differ materially relates to the method of working to be adopted by themselves. The advocates of a constitution for the Congress or Conference, we think, do not mean anything more than that the present method of working has defects and must be gradually improved and the Congress must live throughout the year and not cease its activity on the last day of its meeting.

In the Congress of 1887 itself some did not quite catch the exact meaning of "Constitution" and Mr. Budruddin Tyabji the President had to explain it to the audience. He said "We all feel, (it) does not contemplate any gigantic growth of ages like the British Constitution (*laughter*), or even any such grave comprehensive formal contract, as the American Constitution—nay, I am not sure that the word "composition", might not, without injuring the sense of the Resolution, have been substituted for constitution. What is intended is, that there should be some rules framed as to who and what the delegates, who come up to the next Congress, should be; how and when they should be chosen, or elected and which are the Provinces or places from which they may be sent. And again, the rules might lay down whether the number of the delegates should be in any way limited, whether the Congress is to consist of 700, 1000, 1500 or 3000 delegates, or whether there should be no limit at all and so on." The mover of the Resolution Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra himself said that the "constitution" he required was the "embodying the existing practice as

"far as possible and giving as it were, the force of law to custom". If this be kept in view, we shall easily solve the question,

WHETHER A "CONSTITUTION" IS NECESSARY?

We are strongly of opinion that it is; and in the view we take of the question, we think all will agree with us. No organised working is possible without a "constitution". Each Congress adopts some rules on the 2nd day to guide its deliberations. The most insignificant society starts with some permanent rules. No institution dies but the Congress or Conference dies with the last day of its meeting. "A constitutional assembly without a constitution is a sort of misnomer and inconsistency and it may be a logical absurdity." This was spoken by Dr. Trailokyanath with reference to the Congress. A "constitution for the Provincial Conference" is an inaccurate expression. The Provincial Conference is the representative of the Congress and simply means the work of the Congress within the Province. Madras has always been in favor of a "constitution" and that a rigid one. At the first Madras Congress in 1887, the subject was mooted and was deferred till the next Congress. At a public meeting held on 5th May 1888 at the Pachayappa's Hall, Madras, Mr. John Adam spoke as follows: "Now, there was some objection and there is still some objection taken to laying down rules with reference to election, but I say candidly and (*I believe most of the leaders of the Congress movement are of the same opinion*) that it has become absolutely necessary that some hard and fast rules should be laid down. It is all very well to be lax in the early part of the movement and we may require 3 or 4 or 5 Congresses before sufficient experience has been gained as to the exact forms these rules should take; but such rules are an absolute necessity.*" No person should think that it is very easy to be elected as a delegate to the National Congress and only men of light and leading should be elected". We quote this to show the feeling then. The question of the constitution was not at all considered in the next Congress, but in 1889 Resolution XIII of the Congress limited

the number of delegates to be elected from each Congress circle to 5 per million and also directed "that the tentative rules for the constitution and working of the Congress, which were first considered at Madras, and in regard to which various addenda have from time to time been circulated, be thoroughly considered during the coming year by the several standing Congress Committees and definitely dealt with by the Congress at its next Session". Nothing was however done till the Congress was again held at Madras in 1894. The matter was certainly not forgotten. In 1893 at Lahore Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji dwelt upon the necessity for a perfect organisation in the following words: "Our work for the amelioration of our country and for obtaining all the rights and benefits of British Citizenship will go on increasing, and it is absolutely necessary that our organisation, both here and in the United Kingdom, should be much improved and made complete. Without good organisation no important work can be successfully done. In the Madras Congress of 1894 Resolution XXVII was put from the Chair and carried. It runs thus: "That this Congress is of opinion that the time has come when the constitution of the Congress should be settled, and rules and regulations laid down as to the number of delegates, their qualifications, the localities for assemblage, and the like etc." This resolution is a complete answer to the question. "Is a constitution necessary?" It was settled ten years ago and the only difficulty was to settle the details. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose the Chairman of the Reception Committee at Calcutta in 1896 said "We ought to hasten to define the Constitution of the Congress in writing". It was again Madras which brought the question of the constitution to the front in 1898. Resolution XIX refers to this subject and no question was raised whether a constitution was necessary. It was understood that there was no doubt about it and that it had been already answered in the affirmative. It was again the details that were unsettled. The Honorable Mr. N. Subba Row Pantulu in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee said: "To strengthen the vitality of the Congress, it is necessary to give it a settled constitution".

Who that has heard Mr. A. M. Bose the President of the Congress can forget his eloquent plea for a "constitution" both in his beginning and closing address? He spoke of persons whose zeal flagged for want of an organisation and urged a speedy settlement of the details never dreaming of the question "Is it necessary to have a constitution". The speech of the Honorable Mr. Ratnasabhpathy Pillai and the eloquent outburst of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee on Resolution XIX leaves no room to doubt that the question "Is a "constitution" necessary" does not admit of two answers. Nay, the details too are indicated in the speeches. Passing over the next four Congresses in which there were some attempts to define the details but nothing substantial was done either way, we again came to the Madras Congress of last year. There was only one opinion in the Province of Madras and that was emphatically in favor of a constitution. The feeling was strong and is referred to in the introduction to the Report. "There was discontent with the results achieved. There was the feeling that unless a constitution was provided for the Congress the efforts could only be spasmodic." The feeling in Punjab was more pronounced. They had abstained from attending the previous Congress on this account. But as the Madras Committee promised some action the Punjab was represented. The disposal of the question is summed up thus in the report: "The question which most agitated the Madras and Punjab delegates—the constitution of the Congress—was discussed from every conceivable stand point and the conclusion was come to that it is too early to press for the passing of hard and fast rules to regulate the election of delegates &c. * * It has been resolved that the question of giving a Constitution to the Congress should be put off for some time to come". It might be asked by some what all this has got to do with the question of a "constitution for the Provincial Conference". We have already stated that the Provincial Conference is but the Congress work in the Province. If the Congress be given a constitution, the Province would necessarily have one. If the Conference is provided with a constitution, the Congress can easily utilise the same for its purpose so far as that Province is concerned.

So that when a constitution was demanded for the Congress it meant that it was for the whole of our political working. Further the clamour for a constitution is principally based on the allegation that the Congress has killed the political associations that formerly existed and that it is merely a three days fair. The demand for a constitution, was inseparably mixed with the desire to have an organisation which would work throughout the year. The Committee at Madras disposed of only one thing, viz, having hard and fast rules for the election of delegates. They did not apparently dispose of the second, viz, that of having a permanent living organisation. There was a strong opinion that this work should begin in each Province and not with the Congress. The Congress may direct but it is the Province or the Provincial Conference that should work. The records of the Congress show that it has been desiring this from the beginning.

THE NEED FOR AN ORGANISATION.

The very first Congress passed a resolution "that the resolutions passed by this Congress be communicated to the Political Associations in each Province, and that these Associations be requested, with the help of similar bodies and other agencies within their respective Provinces, to adopt such measures as they may consider calculated to advance the settlement of the various questions dealt within these resolutions." If these Associations had been recognised, and made part of the Congress organisation, and if the Congress had added to its programme, to use the words of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., "by proposing in regard to each Presidency or important Province an honorable mention, and from every one of those provinces or presidencies some one should give a review of the administration thereof with well attested and calmly stated facts by way of response," those Associations would have lived to-day and others grown in other places. The second Congress also resolved "that this Congress do invite all Public Bodies and all Associations throughout the Country" to memorialise for a commission to report on the form of Representative Institutions to be given to India; and instead of utilising existing

Associations passed a resolution "that standing Congress Committees be constituted at all important centres." The 3rd Congress began with Sub-Committees formed merely to collect funds, "in every town of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards." The question of an organisation was merged in that of a constitution for the Congress. The fourth asked the standing Congress Committees to report on the Land Revenue question. The fifth had an elaborate resolution asking the standing Congress Committees to arrange for the election of delegates &c. We shall pass over to the Madras Congress of 1898 which Resolved "(a) That all standing Congress Committees be requested to form Central Committees in their respective Provinces, for the appointment of agents and adoption of other measures, for furthering the objects of the Congress, such Central Committees submitting annually at the meeting of the Congress a report of the work carried out in their Provinces, during the year." This is a call from the Congress to all Provinces to perfect their organisation and shows that we should do something in the direction desired. Mr. A. M. Bose has asked "Is the Congress to be a mere three days affair. Is there to be no continuity, no plan and no method in its every day work? * * * The time has come when, if we are to reap the full fruits of our deliberations and to give *living force* to our resolutions, we must have a standing organisation to carry on the work of the Congress from years beginning to years end to carry on that work continuously, steadily, earnestly, sending Agents and Missionaries to different parts of the country" &c. &c. Speaking of the details he said: "It may be that instead of one Central office we may find it desirable to a large extent to decentralise and divide our work. *It may be that we may link on our work in the different Provinces with their respective Provincial Conferences.*" The Madras Congress of 1898 settled also some details for working but asked the Provinces to work out the scheme. They will be referred to later on when we go to the question of a *Modus operandi*. We have said enough to show that the only answer that can be given and has always been given to the questions. "Is a constitution necessary, is an organisation to our political work necessary?"

is in the affirmative. In fact those who object to a constitution or organisation do not assign as the reason, that it is not necessary but that it is impracticable. They admit that constitutional and organised working is excellent and even necessary, but think that to attempt it at the present moment would end in failure and affect the prestige of the Congress.

A SENSATIONAL GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Our readers will find in the "Tirupati notes" published elsewhere a reference to an order of the Government of Madras directing that the European and Eurasian officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments may go up the Tirupati Hills as they have to safeguard the public revenues. This is no doubt very startling news and the order deserves an emphatic protest from the Hindu population of not only the town of Tirupati, nor merely of North Arcot District, nor even of this or that Presidency but of the whole of India. The shrine on Upper Tirupati stands unique in the matter of drawing pilgrims from all parts of India to it. The Hill itself is believed by the Hindu to be sacred. "Seshachalam" one of the names of the hill indicates that the hill is Adisesha himself on whom God always reposes. The Alvars or Tamil Saints thought it sacrilege to tread on the hills with their feet and sang in praise of the Deity from the foot of the Hills at Lower Tirupati. Tradition goes that even the great Sri Ramanuja attempted to climb the Hills not with his feet but with his knees and sank exhausted on the way where the Deity himself came and blessed his devotee. A temple for Ramanuja stands on the alleged spot to this day. Until the year 1871 no non-Hindus ventured to pass the first Gopuram at the foot of the Hills in Lower Tirupati. Only Hindus of the four recognised classes Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra could pass that Gopuram and go up the Hills. During the long period of Mahammadan rule, nobody thought it necessary to infringe on the rights of the Hindu and the Tirupati shrine stood unpolluted by non-Hindus. A passage from Orme's History of Hindustan shows that even when there was political necessity in time of war, the Government of the day respected the sanctity of Upper Tirupati. A Gazetteer of Southern India published by Pearson and Co. in 1855 contains the following passage. "Looking from the town, there appears to the eye only one accessible path up the Hill, and at different distances, the last at the top of the Hill, are three Gopurams or portals, and the pilgrims all pass through these on their way up..... No Christian has ever seen the pagoda, neither has the Mussalman attempted to place his foot on the Hills, the mere sight of which so gratifies the Hindus, that leagues off upon first catching a glimpse of the

sacred rocks, they fall prostrate, calling on the idol's name. None but a pure Hindu is allowed to step beyond the first portal". We understand that there are a lot of solemn agreements, proclamations and other documents in which this right of the Hindus and the Tirupati shrine was frequently recognised by the East India Company's Government and the British Government and that a punishment was meted to those who infringed on this right. While so in 1871 or 1872 the Government of Madras for the first time set at naught this time-honored and sacred privilege and passed an order permitting European officers of the Police and Magisterial departments to occasionally visit Upper Tirupati, when necessary, to supervise the prevention and detection of crime. They expressly stated that this step was taken because it was absolutely necessary in the interests of justice. They clearly laid down that the Police Staff on the Hill should consist of Caste Hindus and that the Police Inspector of Tirupati should also be a Hindu. The privilege or right was therefore modified to the extent that was thought absolutely necessary and, to quote the words of the Government Order "to that extent only". The circumstances which led up to that order were briefly these. There was a murder committed on the Tirupati Hill in 1869 and another case of brutal torture which resulted in the death of the victim several days after, in 1871. The culprits were not brought to book in either case. In the latter case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge with some remarks on the absence of Police on the Hills. One important fact to be remembered in this connection is that till then there was no Police Station or Staff on the Hills. The temple authorities were expected to do Police work. Mr. Whiteside who was then Collector of North Arcot and the then Inspector General at once jumped to the conclusion that it was not merely the absence of a Police station on the hills that was the main cause for the miscarriage of justice but the immunity of Upper Tirupati from the visits of European Police Superintendents and Magistrates. The belief in the charm of European supervision which is prevalent even to this day must have been strong then and the result was the Government Order of 1871. It can scarcely be contended that that there was any justification for that order. Had Government the means of knowing public opinion then as they have to-day that order would never have been passed. Let that pass. The present order has come upon us as a surprise. Not only may all European Officers of Government, who have to safeguard Government revenues and the administration of justice go up the Hills, but also Eurasians. Why not Mahammadans and Native Christians and Pariahs also? It is absurd to plead that the presence of Eurasians on the Hills is necessary to safeguard any interest of Government.

We have very little doubt that the Madras Government passed their recent order without knowing the previous history of the Tirupati Hills and the Government Order of 1872. We hope that they will at once cancel it.

GENERAL NOTES.

A PATRIOT—A wealthy Muhammadan of Surat bequeathed a large portion of his property to be used for the benefit of India. Sir W. Wedderburn Bart was appointed by him as trustee to choose the particular purpose for which it is to be used and to manage the trust.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.—The Government of India has made arrangements to furnish the press representatives with information on important subjects pending before and disposed of by Government. We hope similar arrangements will be made by Local Governments and District Officers to afford facilities for the public obtaining through the Press important orders of Government and the District Officers.

REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—The Mahajana Sabha is doing excellent work. Dewan Bahadur Krishnasawmi Rao, its Vice-President has begun to work in right earnest. As the reform of the Local Legislative Council can be made by the Local Government itself, Mr. Krishnasawmi Rao has chosen it as the first subject to be taken up by the Sabha. The principle changes he advocates are,

(1) The increase in the number of members to be elected by District Municipalities and Boards from four to seven.

(2) The regrouping of the electors. It is proposed to divide the Presidency into seven areas, the members of Municipalities and District Boards in each area together to return a member. (3) Membership to last for 5 instead of 2 years at present. The proposals are very moderate. The District Associations have been asked to give their opinion on the matter. Five years seem to us too long. Three years will do.

LORD CURZON.—Lord Curzon starts from England on the 24th instant.

THE CONGRESS.—The Congress at Bombay holds its sittings on the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1904. Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I. will preside and Samuel Smith, M. P. and Sir William Wedderburn Bart will also be present. We hope the Congress will be largely attended. Sir Mehta is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Government of India placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government two scholarships of 150 sterling pounds per annum for two years for study in Britain or other western countries regarding tanning, metal work and pottery. The Government of Bombay was asked to award two similar scholarships to promote Textile Industry.

LOCAL NOTES.

PENAL ASSESSMENT.—The following Standing Order of the Collector is published in the November District Gazette. "Several cases have come to the Collector's notice in which heavy penalties have been charged for alleged encroachments on Poramboke merely on the reports of the Village Officers and in some cases on incomplete reports of Revenue Inspectors. Enquiry in some of these cases has disclosed gross injustice to parties and little or no encroachment whatever. Tahsildars are therefore directed to inspect personally all cases of encroachment where a penalty of Rs. 5 or more is considered necessary by themselves or recommended by subordinate officers. Divisional Officers are also requested to obtain a report of such personal inspection by Tahsildars before passing orders charging a penalty of Rs. 5 or over. It is not intended that this order should deter officers from inspecting cases in which a lower penalty is proposed." We are no doubt glad and thankful to Mr. Carr that he should have taken pains to protect illiterate ryots from the exactions of Subordinate Officials. But the circular is still unintelligible to us. The Madras High Court has recently decided that the levy of penalties on encroachments is illegal. That penalties should be collected in the face of such a ruling is wonderful. It would have been proper if instead of the present circular, another had been issued, prohibiting the levy of penalties with reference to the decision of the High Court. As it is, the ryots are not aware of the decision, and in fear of Government and its officers are likely to pay whatever is demanded.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DISTRICT BOARD. Government observe that a considerable portion of the general balance amounting to 40 per cent of the receipts with which the year 1903, 1904 closed should have been spent for the benefit of the rate-payers, seeing that allotments amounting to more than half a lakh were allowed to lapse under Grants 1, 3 and 5. 11 per cent of the allotment for public works was allowed to lapse. The closing balance including the debt heads was Rs. 190,902. The principal source of income is road cess. We referred in previous issues to the places where roads were a great desiderata.

The Local Boards should pay at least as much attention to Road construction as to Travellers' Bungalow construction and repair. Education in North Arcot is at a low ebb. The fault again is not with this or that man but with the system of placing the Board under official management. If they are placed purely under non-official management, Government will be in a position to severely take them to task for any mismanagement. As it is they have to swallow whatever is stated in the report of the officials in charge of the Boards.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT. A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at Ranipettai under the auspices of the Victoria Jubilee Club on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of January 1905. The following prizes are offered.

- (a) Singles—1st Prize: Gold medal, 2nd Prize: Silver Medal. (b) Doubles, Prizes—Silver cup for team.

RULES:—(1) The tournament is open to all residents of the North Arcot District including students of Colleges and Schools who have their family home in the District. (2) Every one desirous of competing in the tournament must send in his name with an entrance fee of Re. 1 so as to reach the Secretary (V. S. Sadasiva Mudaliar Avergal, Ranipettai) on or before the 15th December 1904. (3) Each Club, Society, School or Institution shall on or before 15-12-1904 submit the names of any two of its members who have been members thereof for at least 3 months by that date and who have put in 6 months continuous residence in the District to represent it at the doubles Tournament. No more than one team shall be sent by each such Club, Society, School or Institute. (4) The doubles Tournament will take place only if at least 5 Clubs &c. are represented. (5) In case of the doubles not being held, due intimation will be given to the entrants and the fee returned.

THE ARCOT LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY:—There was a large meeting of Muhammadans of Arcot and Vishram, on the 7th instant to memorialise Government to direct the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to always post a Muhammadan Hospital Assistant to the Arcot Dispensary. The memorialists urge that they had so far reconciled themselves to modern ideas as to go in for the English system of Medical treatment and their females are sufficiently reconciled to breaking goshas before a co-religionist "while they flatly refuse to avail themselves of this religious concession in the presence of a member of

"a different religion." In the town of Arcot the Muhammadans are about the fourth of the population the rest being Hindus. In Vishram Village however the Muhammadans are more numerous. Though it is objectionable on principle to grant the request of the memorialists, we sympathise very much with them. A Muhammadan Hospital Assistant may be posted at Arcot for some times *not for ever*, until the feeling regarding Gosha sufficiently gives way for medical purposes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VELLORE NEWS.

THE REVOLT OF VELLORE:—The one topic that engrosses our attention now is that of the "Vellore District". We shall soon have gained independence. We hope to have a separate District Judge also. Bungalow proprietors are already raising the rents in view of the influx of pleaders and officials. You at Chittoor must count also upon some new arrivals in the persons of your Engineer, Forester, and Doctor who look after you from Vellore at present. Poor Chittoor will be a boorish District like the Ceded Districts. What about the District Association? It must be reconstituted along with the Courts and other offices. We must however hold the next District Conference at Arni. I ask at times, "Are all ties between us to be severed"? Of course, your paper has a comprehensive title and will doubtless continue to interest us. That is too strong a tie to be broken by a Government order nor is it possible for us to think of a paper like yours for our own young District. If the District Association too will make a giant effort to live and be common to both the Districts, I care not how many rulers we have. This is however not to be thought of.

OUR MUNICIPALITY:—Our Municipality has had the rare distinction of being the only Municipality of the District whose administration was pronounced by Government to be not satisfactory in spite of improvements. The report was signed by Mr. Dutt as ex-officio Chairman and submitted through himself as the Divisional Officer with the remark that the roads are fairly good. The Collector simply endorsed "Forwarded." The report contains the extraordinary statement that the Council worked smoothly with the executive! And this is perhaps the good conduct certificate given by the executive, to the Council. Executive, indeed! A pretty term for the Secretary and other Municipal servants. The Chairman is overworked in his capacity as public servant and last year changed frequently.

The only good work shown was in the collection of taxes.

FAMINE:—Vellore is essentially commercial. Still no Indian is unconnected with land and the failure of rains this year is causing grave anxiety. The tanks fed by Palar are all empty as the anicut is out of order and there are no freshes even. Prices have risen. The rise in the price of Ragi is the most serious one. The Ragi crop appears to have failed in many parts.

TIRUPATI NOTES.

Dear Editor,

Your correspondent's statement that the Government praised our Municipal Chairman is misleading. The Head Assistant Collector praised him as "he has taken personal pains towards the increase of the Municipal revenue from its leases of tolls market etc". The Collector said "The Chairman deserves credit for showing a clean balance sheet". The Government "are pleased to note the testimony borne by the Head Assistant Collector to the good work done by the Chairman". The other side has been clean forgotten. The Head Assistant Collector says "some of the side roads stand in need of a good deal of repair" "Vaccination results even now do not compare well with the general average for Municipal areas in the Presidency" "The explanation of the low birth rate does not sound altogether convincing". The Government remark on the improvement to be made in private scavenging service and education. "The percentage of the number of boys under instruction in the Municipal and aided schools in the male population of school going age was much below the average for Municipalities in 1902-1903. The results achieved by the H. L. G. Mission High School in the Lower Secondary Examination were unsatisfactory. Female education was backward, only 23.5 per cent of the girls of School going age being under instruction in all the schools in the town". "The cost of each successful case by vaccinators was nearly double the average for Municipalities in 1902-1903". The most important remark from the rate-payers' standpoint is the following "notwithstanding the remark made in paragraph 1 (6) of G. O. No. 1123 M. dated 17-8-1903; the year closed with a large balance of 59.4 per cent of the ordinary receipts. The major portion of this should have been spent for the benefit of the ratepayers." I would not hesitate to call this scandalous. The "benefit of the ratepayers" is now understood as the benefit of the Municipal Council for its preference to the vegetable market sorely needed by the ratepayers. The Council has sanctioned a new building for itself and the work has begun. The

market continues to be held in the middle of a nasty lane, in spite of the admission by the Chairman in his report that "the main cause for the decrease in income from markets is due to the fact that there is not a properly constructed vegetable market in the town." There is no market at all. But the Mahant unwillingly, it is understood, gave permission to use the outer pial of his Mutt in the aforesaid filthy lane. The pial serves only as an excuse to hold the market there, for it barely holds a dozen vendors, the rest squatting on the floor in the midroad. It will be no wonder if Tirupati should get plague. I do not of course say anything to the personal discredit of the Chairman, but that if a non-official Chairman directed the affairs of the same Council, he is not likely to come in for any good remark. The Municipal Councilors at Tirupati do not appear to take independent views in the Council chamber. Situated as they are with reference to the Chairman a high magistrate for the place, they cannot be expected to possess the same independence as they would in the case of a Chairman with whom they have nothing to do officially.

STARTLING NEWS:—The Deputy Commissioner of Salt &c. was here sometime back and wanted to go uphill. Europeans cannot go uphill, but the Mahant has been granting permission to some who applied to him in writing previously. The Deputy Commissioner went uphill in anticipation of permission, but the Mahant, it appears, refused the permission. The officer thereupon reported the matter to the Board and they in their turn addressed Government. The Government has ordered that European and Eurasian officers of the Salt &c. departments may go uphill as they have to protect Government Revenue. In 1872 after much opposition Government permitted only European District officers of the Police and Magistracy to go uphill on duty but Revenue officers is a wide term and includes everybody. Eurasian is vague. There is a widespread feeling that this order will lead to the perfect loss of sanctity of the Hills and the temple.

OURSELVES.

Subscribers who are in arrears are requested to remit their subscriptions immediately. Otherwise we propose sending our next issue per V. P. P. As the V. P. and Money Order commission will be the same, this procedure will not cause any loss to our subscribers who are requested to receive the V. P. P. Parcel.

THE PATRIOT.

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North Arcot (Madras), December 1904.

{ No. 12

The Patriot.

THE SEASON.

We are sorry that no order has yet been issued by Mr. Carr to suspend Kist collections, in spite of the unprecedented failure of rains and consequent loss of crops. The Hon. Mr. Castle Stuart Stuart, the famine Commissioner, came here on the 17th instant evidently to ascertain the condition of the District. The Hon. Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer interviewed him the same day at about 4-30 P. M. The District Association had previously arranged for a deputation of some of its members to wait on the Commissioner, but Mr. Stuart informed Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer in the course of the interview that he was unable to receive the deputation as he was making a hurried tour through the various Districts and as he would be fully engaged on the 18th and wished to leave for Anantapur the same night. He gave out that orders had already been issued to the Collectors not to collect Kists in those cases wherein it was practically certain that remission had to be given, that in the case of those crops that were lingering but had not withered, it could not be known whether they would dry up or yield until another fortnight, that the orders of the Government of India were strict that the collections should not be postponed and that while he could not commit himself to any position he would consult Mr. Carr and see if the collections could or should not be postponed until the 15th January 1905 when the state of the season and the crops would be more accurately known. We hope Mr. Carr will realise the difficulties of ryots and grant remissions in all deserving cases. Mr. Danco, Collector of Chingleput, has, we learn, suspended Kist collections. As we were going to the Press the clouds were collecting and we expected some rains. At the close, the clouds cleared away and the sun shone as bright as ever.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued).

Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Row, writes to us as follows:—"Sir, for a Congress, Conference, or Association, a constitution is absolutely necessary. Without it, it is a misnomer to call it a representative body. I enclose a paper showing what our Associations should be. Authorities cannot ignore the representations of a constitutional body, as they do those of the Congress and Conference without a constitution". The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, the *Hindustan Review*, and various other journals and individuals have been clamouring for an improved method of working.

Is a "Constitution" practicable.

As already stated, the objection to a "constitution" is not, on the ground that it is unnecessary but that it is not possible at present. This is a very vague answer and is also inaccurate. The answer to the question depends upon the particular "constitution" that is suggested. The fixing of the qualification and number of delegates may be impracticable. But is there no reform short of that? Is a continuance of the present state of things the only course possible; even though persons are falling off from the Congress movement on account of its unsatisfactory method of working? We think that those who content themselves with a categorical assertion of *non-possumus*, have not considered the question well and are not in touch with the large body of the congress followers everywhere. There is something wrong with them; when carefully examined, they are either conceited zealots, who think that they alone are strong congresswallahs and that it is hard to find many like themselves, or lukewarm patriots drawn into political work by a sort of conscription, as a means to achieve or retain honor and leadership. The continuance of the present system is bound to increase the number of men of the above two classes and to gradually wean away all true men from the congress and conference, as has already been the case to a great extent. The

earlier congresses were composed of genuine men, but later in their anxiety to spread the political education rapidly all sorts of indifferent materials were drawn into the composition of these political bodies and they now form the stumbling block to progress. They have to be relegated to their proper places in any reform and this is evident to all. If we consider the details of the reform to be made we can easily dispose of the objection of "impracticability".

Suggested Reforms.

In our opinion, the one thing which is essential is the unification of the political forces in the country and giving the whole a corporate entity. Millions no doubt sympathise with the Congress but their sympathies are not drawn out sufficiently. Once in 5 or 10 years, when the Congress is held in their provinces they may or may not be asked to contribute something towards the expenses of the Congress but this is not enough. Identity of interests is not enough but solidarity is what is required. As an attempt at this desired unification we would suggest the

Institution of a membership.

Every sympathiser of the congress may be asked to become a member and we will then be in a position to know our strength and to gradually increase it. This one step will give a life to our political working and strengthen the hands of every individual congress leader. Instead of posing to represent an uncertain body of men who are not pledged to any view, they will be really representative of a large number of educated persons. Instead of merely forwarding copies of stereotyped resolutions year after year signed by merely the President of a conference or the Congress, if a list of the members of the Indian Political body be attached to those resolutions, no responsible Government can shut their eyes to the real state of things. Does anybody seriously contend that this suggestion is impracticable. Is it too much to simply ask persons to compile a list of sympathisers of the Congress movement? or Is it feared that we will not find a sufficiently large number of members? No intelligent person will hesitate to answer both the questions in an emphatic negative. In every province, in every District, and in every town, there are a number of persons who actively sympathise, with the Congress and they will form a formidable list. The institution of a membership necessarily involves the levy of a small annual subscription. This can vary according to the locality or otherwise, if necessary and is infinitely better than the present system of begging uncertain donations within the province where the Congress or Conference is held. A certain percentage of the amount collected from subscriptions may be allotted to be spent in the District, a District being taken as a unit for all purposes. The rest will go to the Provincial Conference and the Congress. The members residing

in a District will form themselves the District Association and thus by a single measure a net work of Associations will be formed in the whole country. Two Secretaries for each District Association should be appointed by the Provincial Conference annually and they should submit reports every year to the Provincial Conference to be considered in Committee on the first day of the Conference. The rest should be left to the District Associations. The number of delegates need not be restricted nor their qualifications prescribed. We believe that every one of the above suggestions is practicable and bound to do immense good. Some persons ask; "why not begin with District Associations. When every District has a District Association then can we think of a 'unification'?" The reply is easy. Human nature is so constituted that what is laid as duty is more readily performed than what is merely advised to be done. Persons in every District gird up their loins, collect funds and do wonders at the time of the Congress. They would not maintain an Association even in name, because it is not laid on them as a paramount duty. As a matter of fact the District Associations by themselves cannot do much. There is nothing peculiar to each District. The grievances are common to the people of a Province. Hence to redress them, a strong Provincial and not merely local action is necessary. The District Associations are useful and even necessary for bringing particular instances to the notice of the Provincial Conference or Committee. *The Anrita Bazaar Patrika* insists upon the number of the delegates to the Congress or Conference to be fixed and that every District should be represented. The appointment of the Secretaries to the District Associations by the Provincial Conference instead of the Associations themselves, and a review of their reports by the Provincial Conference will give rise to a feeling that the Secretaries are bound to attend the conference. The Legislative Council members now feel it their duty to take part in all political movements and attend the Congresses and Conferences. They no doubt sink into oblivion as soon as they are out of the Council. Still this feeling has assured to the Congress and Conference the presence of some of the best men of the country. If those in office do not care to continue, others anxious to secure it are certain to attend. There is no incentive at present to work. If the Conference has the power of honoring persons by appointing them Secretaries and reviewing their work there will be a sufficient incentive for it. Thus the Conference will be representative of all the Districts. A permanent Provincial Committee can be evolved out of these and this organisation must be the sole agents of the Congress work in the Province.

Again the most useful method of expressing grievances is submitting memorials signed by as many persons

as possible. This is not much in vogue at present for want of an organisation. The above will render it extremely easy to obtain signatures throughout a Province. We have not quoted the views of several prominent men on the question of the "Constitution" for want of space. The objection hitherto raised was confined to the proposal to limit the number of delegates. The Congress itself has been demanding the starting of Associations and Committees in all districts. As the leaders in the District cannot or will not do it, and as the Congress has to content itself with resolutions, it is the duty of each Provincial Conference to satisfy the demands of the Congress. The Congress may well think that a scheme suitable to all the Provinces could not at present be formulated. But it is inexcusable for a Provincial Conference to do nothing. The contention that the present system is the only thing possible cannot be entertained for even a moment. At least one step should be taken towards progress. We have suggested the institution of a membership of the Congress as the first step. The other reforms suggested are bound to follow.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Cardew who is on special duty to study the question of the re-arrangement of the Districts and submit proposals to Government, was here to gather information. It was a pity that the Government should have returned a curt negative to the interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer. Several gentlemen appear to have volunteered their opinion to Mr. Cardew and discussed with him the question. It appears to be well nigh settled that so far as the Judicial Department is concerned, there should be only one District Judge for both the Districts of Chittoor and Vellore and that a Subordinate Judge should be appointed to assist the District Judge. The statistics, it is said, do not warrant the appointment of another District Judge. We suppose we should not discuss this point. The figures are withheld from the public. Still it is open for us to point out that there is an initial mistake in the inference drawn from the figures. Besides the figures there is a presumption involved in this inference, viz, that a District Judge turns out more work than the Subordinate Judge. However it is uncharitable to find fault with this proposal. From an economical point of view a Sub-Court is to be preferred. In fact, had the Government proposed a District Court instead of a Sub-Court we are not sure if there would not have been strong objections raised to it by the non-officials. Another point that is believed to have been almost settled is that both the District and Subordinate Courts should be located in one and the same place. The experience in the Godavari District where the Sub-Court is at a different place from the District Court is stated to conclude the question. We do not think that the case of Godavari

is in point. There, both the Courts have concurrent jurisdiction and *the work of one District has to be always adjusted by the Courts themselves*. In the present case, the area is divided into two distinct Districts, and the Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction may be limited to one District. The Local Government is empowered by the Civil Courts Act to authorise a Sub-Judge to receive and dispose of appeals from the Munsif's Courts in his jurisdiction in case his Court is located in a place remote from the District Court. He may also be appointed under the Criminal Procedure Code an additional Sessions Judge and authorised to hold the Sessions in the place in which he holds his Civil Court. The only defect in the scheme will be that there may be inconvenience to the parties when the District Judge transfers suits or appeals filed in his Court to the Sub-Court on account of heavy work in his Court. It is said that the judicial work of the new Chittoor District will be heavier than that of Vellore. If that be the case the necessity for transfers of suits and appeals from the District to the Sub-Court will arise frequently and if the Courts be located in different places, the trouble to parties will be immense. They will have to pay twice to Pleaders and be put to great trouble. It would certainly be better if both the Districts be completely severed; but when this could not be done, the District Court and the Sub-Court should be in one and the same place. The last point about which there have been conflicting opinions at first is where are the Courts to be located at Vellore or at Chittoor? We cannot understand why this question should have at all arisen. True two taluks are added to the District on the Vellore side, but two other Taluks are added on the Chittoor side. Chittoor has been the Head Quarters of the District always. There were some attempts previously to shift the Court to Vellore but they failed. No good reason is assigned by those who favor Vellore beyond asserting that Vellore is a big commercial town and Chittoor has no advantage over Vellore. This is a cool way of shifting the burden of proof. Nobody found fault with Chittoor and even granting that Chittoor has no advantage over Vellore that is no ground for a change, unless Vellore shows any advantage over Chittoor. If Vellore is a large town it is densely populated. Chittoor has excellent suburbs and there is ample space for the construction of buildings between Chittoor proper and its suburbs. The scenery at Chittoor is beautiful, its walks splendid and its climate salubrious. Plague has not come to stay at Chittoor. Besides these and a host of other reasons, not forgetting even sentimental ones, there are excellent reasons why Chittoor should be the seat of the Courts. It is admitted that Chittoor will give more Civil and Sessions work than Vellore. In fact that is the reason why a Sub-Judge has to assist the District

Judge. Is there any reason, we will not hesitate to ask, in sense, in asking that both the Courts should be at Vellore. We think it will be conceded that travelling by Rail a greater distance is easier than journey by road a shorter distance. Chittoor is undoubtedly nearer to most parts of the interior of the District than Vellore. We have not forgotten the Wandiwash Taluk the only inland division that may be benefitted by a change to Vellore. But Wandiwash gives very little work. Further we don't ask Wandiwash people to go longer way than at present, as would be the case with Kalahasti, Karvetnagar, Punganur, Palmanair, not to speak of the new Taluks of Madanapalle and Voyelpad. We therefore hope that the idea of Vellore will be given up.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHOOL.

We are compelled to refer again to the Chittoor High School, which has managed to attain a notoriety unheard of in connection with any other School. The other day some mischievous imps set fire to the School building and had it not been for the fact that the Sheristadar of the District Collector found it out before it was too late the whole building might have been burnt down. As it was, the fire caused sufficiently serious damage. We hope the Police will leave no stone unturned to find out the *real* culprit and bring him to book. The more important thing from the Public stand point is to solve the questions "why are such things done at Chittoor and not in other places? Why are they done at Chittoor *now* and not at any previous time?" The District Board may be indifferent. The Collector may not care to think about the affairs of a-to-him-petty School. But the public and the parents of the boys, whose training is entrusted into the hands of the school staff are deeply interested in the above two questions. The only answer that can possibly be given to them is, "They are because of the extreme unpopularity of the present Headmaster." None hailed with greater satisfaction his appointment to the Chittoor School than ourselves but we are compelled to admit that he has disappointed all our expectations. He is not liked by his students, or the School staff or the parents of the boys. He has made education costlier by objectionable reforms. He has created a monopoly of supplying books &c. to the boys, and rendering it odious by unnecessary changes in the texts frequently. He has introduced innovations by petty exactions for printing question papers &c. He has introduced costly picnics and performances. To crown all he has his prominent likes and dislikes. A School-master should not have favorites among his students or subordinate teachers. No doubt these are petty matters and cannot perhaps account for such an unpopularity. Had there been at least any extraordinary good feature, a strong

personality or great ability the above would not be enough to account for this outburst of unpopularity. The School administration is, as happily worded by the Pioneer in the case of Lord Curzon, a drama and not an unostentatious thing and in the case of the School the remark is literally true, as the Headmaster's latest prank was to erect a permanent stage to teach students histrionics. The launching of criminal prosecutions, by and against the Headmaster, the tar inscriptions on the School walls and the wonderful phenomena of inscribing defamatory words regarding the Headmaster throughout the town of Chittoor with its suburbs of Grammespet and Santhapet in one night, not to speak of the burning of the shed and the new cart of the Headmaster point to the fact that the recent burning of the School main building should be traced to the same cause viz the unpopularity of the Headmaster. We have been frequently drawing the attention of the authorities to this but no sufficient notice was apparently taken. There has been a base attempt on the part of some to attribute the whole thing to the fact that the Headmaster is a non-brahmin and therefore the Brahmins of Chittoor are responsible for his unpopularity. We referred to this in one of our previous issues. We draw the special attention of Mr. Carr to the affairs of the School. It was originally under the management of the Taluk Board and was transferred to the District Board 3 or 4 years ago on a requisition by the public. The District Board is however more impervious to public opinion. We are of opinion that the present incumbent should either be asked to seek appointment elsewhere or at least be given a long leave till Chittoor forgets his pranks. Any further delay is against the interests of all concerned.

NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM VELLORE:—"On 13th December 1904 a wild buffalo or bison made its appearance in a garden on the Katpadi side of the Palar river. It crossed the river and entered the garden or tope on the Vellore side and gored a pandaram who was there and killed him. The beast ran away immediately and was not found subsequently".

PLAGUE AT CHITTOOR:—Plague, at last made its appearance at Chittoor this year. Last year the outbreak was at Grammespet but this year it came nearer to the town. It is fortunate that there have been no cases after the first few days, but this is at the very dear cost of getting famine. Further once plague appears in a place, it repeats the visits periodically. There is therefore no guarantee that we shall not get it hereafter. The Union authorities should pay more attention to the Sanitation of the Town at this

juncture. The Union scavengers are busy making money by working for private individuals and do not attend to their duties proper. The Union authorities cannot of course themselves do much to improve the Sanitation of the town, but they cannot shirk their responsibility. They will do well to request the Medical Officers to go round the town and suggest improvements. They must seek the help of the District Collector and Government if necessary and not keep quiet thinking that the public know that their means and powers are limited.

A CAR ACCIDENT:—The festival of the Goddess at Tiruchanur near Tirupati began on the 3rd instant. Saturday the 10th instant was the day of the Car festival. When the Car was dragged a few yards, its foreaxle broke in two. As the Car is a small one and the wheels low the broken ends rested on the ground and prevented the Car from falling afterwards. This was very fortunate. The Mahant immediately set about repairing the Car. Next morning Mr. T. N. Subbaramayya, the Sub-Magistrate had the Car dragged as usual to the satisfaction of the public.

PRIVATE VAKILS:—We have received complaints regarding the frequent appearance of a private Vakil named Mr. Kuppiah before the Sub-Magistrate of Wandiwash. This officer combined with this, it appears, the function of a stamp vendor but that was taken away recently. Though it is advisable to have private vakils at such a remote place like Wandiwash, it is in our opinion unnecessary in the interests of the public, that the patronage be taken off the hands of Sub-Magistrates and retained by the District or at least Divisional Magistrates. As regards the Wandiwash Sub-Magistrate it is a pity his transfer has not been effected immediately.

THE CHITTOOR SUB-MAGISTRATE:—This officer's freaks and mistakes were noticed by us in previous issues. We understand that the Sessions Judge has remarked in a case that was committed by this officer to the December Sessions, that the Sub-Magistrate did not weigh the evidence nor conform to the provisions of law and ought not to have committed the case to the Session at all. Fancy the trouble and expense to the accused not to speak of the waste of public funds. The evil is in the system of recruiting Sub-Magistrates.

CHANGES OF MUNSHIS:—Mr. V. Ranga Row, the Chittoor Munsif has been transferred to Narasapur and Mr. Arni Raghunatha Row the Munsif of that place is to come over here. The transfer will have effect from 3rd January 1905. Mr. Ranga Row was an amiable person and we are sorry we miss him from the beginning of next year. We also understand that the Arni Munsif has applied for leave and Mr. Subbia Sastrulu, our District

Court Head Clerk, has been appointed to act in his place.

UNWELCOME VISITORS TO NORTH ARCOT:—In the new Army Scheme, Arkonam, Pakala and Renigunta are chosen for locating some troops. A Military Officer came here recently to inspect these places. The Anglo-Indian papers complain of want of information on the subject. We can easily conceive what the change would mean, *i. e.*, increase of expenditure. Judging from the relations elsewhere between Indian villagers and European Soldiers, it is better to keep the latter a long way off the former.

CONCESSION TO THE RYOTS:—The forest sheet of the North Arcot District Gazette for December 1904 contains two circular orders of the Collector, of great importance to villagers. One relates to the free grants of Forest produce to villagers whose houses have been burnt down. The Collector is of opinion that previous orders have not given the intended relief to the ryots. Under the new circular Divisional Officers and Tahsildars are authorised to grant the necessary help not exceeding Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 respectively in each case. Even though one poor ryot loses his house he should not be denied assistance from Government. A ryot paying Rs. 10 or more to Government is not generally entitled to any help, but Divisional Officers have power to help them if necessary. Ordinarily "unreserved lands" should be resorted to but if materials are not available there, reserved forests may be resorted to. The second circular runs as follows:—"The removal of grass both fodder and thatch in head-loads for domestic purposes will in future be permitted free of charge from all reserves except from coupes closed after fellings. If the grass removed is for sale it must be paid for at the usual seigniorage rates". The difficulty in working this rule to the advantage of both Government and ryots is great. While on the one hand there is the danger of poor persons being blackmailed for taking advantage of this rule, by being threatened with a prosecution on the ground that they sell the articles, there is the danger of the forest subordinates making profit by permitting removal by persons who really sell the articles and pocketing the seigniorage themselves.

NEGUPATAM NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL:—The action of the Director of Public Instruction in refusing to recognise the National High School started at Negupatam by the residents of that town, on the ground that the Mission Schools there would suffer, must open the eyes of the Indian public to the dangerous educational policy of Government. It is no doubt hard for Missionaries that their long established Schools should suffer financially. Their difficulties begin not with their Schools but with their

attempts at conversion. They must take their chance and not expect the Government to help in their task of conversion.

"THE PROMISE OF PHILOSOPHY":—This is the title of a book published by A. S. Mudaliar of Rayapettah, Madras. The book is written in a simple but forcible language and calls attention to the oft forgotten things, viz, altruism, honesty and humility. The question is asked "why should there be honors for hypocrisy and chains for honesty?" and the trite observation is made "The society gives company leadership and influence, to successful self-seekers. The passionate appeal of the author to the people, to live the life of nature and the description of that life given by him strongly arrest the attention of the reader and makes him think. There is however a running and excusable pessimism throughout the whole book especially in the portion "life and thought" where observations like the following are made:—

"What is a living God? Gold."

"What is love? A sentimental nonsense laughed at by worldly wisdom."

"What is justice? An exile banished from human society."

"What is truth? An unknown and unseen something."

"What is greatness? To smash others to pieces,"

"What are titles for? To bamboozle the witless."

A PUBLIC MEETING REGARDING EDWARD TOWN HALL.

A public meeting was held in the Government Training School Hall on the 17th instant at 5-30 p. m. with R. C. C. Carr Esquire in the Chair. Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, M. A., and Mahammad Ummar Sahib were elected trustees in the places of Rev. J. A. Beattie and Mohamed Abdulla Sahib. As the amount subscribed already was insufficient to complete the Hall, additional subscriptions were called for with the result that Rs. 426 was subscribed on the spot.

	Rs.	As.	P.
K. C. Manavedan Raja Esqr.	100	0	0
The Hon. L. A. Govindaraghava			
Iyer Avergal.	50	0	0
N. K. Moeran Sahib.	50	0	0
M. R. Ry, B. C. Raghava Iyer Avl.	50	0	0
„ N. K. Ramaswamiah.	25	0	0
„ V. Ramaswami Aiyar. Avl,	20	0	0
R. C. C. Carr Esqr.	20	0	0
Others.	111	0	0
Total.	426	0	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PLIGHT OF KAVERIPAUk RYOTS.

We have received a long letter signed by about 120 ryots of Kaveripauk describing their difficulties on account of the breach of the Palar Anicut. They state that last year too their crops were a good deal spoiled by excess of rain. The Kaveripauk tank bund also, it appears slipped in two places and the D. P. W. lowered the level of the weir and let off four feet of water. By this three months' supply of water was lost. Subsequently though there was some floods in Palar, no attempt was made by the officers to let water into the tank. The Revenue officers however in the end asked the ryots themselves to turn the water into the tank, but the people of Pundi, Tirunalachari and Sathambakam obstructed and took the water to their tanks. Though there were floods in Palar last May, no water passed into the supply channel of Kaveripauk tank, as there was silt in front of its head sluice. If a ring bund had been prepared and the silt removed by the authorities in time the tank would have received some supply. This was done only after the floods had greatly subsided and as a result water passed only into the southern channels, and there was no flow into the Kaveripauk tank supply channel. The sand bank in front of the channel dashed back the water on the temporary dam and the dam broke. The standing crops are first Kar and Samba crops and they all suffer for want of water. They no doubt looked green owing to some moisture, but the yield will be very little or nothing. There will be no grain but more chaff and that about 4 to 6 marakals per avari. The Revenue Inspector inspected them more than a month ago and as the field was then green went away with a report, that if rains fell the yield will be good. He has not inspected them afterwards though it is notorious no rains fell. As the ryots want fodder for cattle they have to harvest the shavi crop. In these circumstances, the ryots applied to the Collector for the postponement of December kist but this was refused. They requested permission to close the other channels and take some water to their tank but no order has been passed on this. The first crop has entirely failed and the second crop is likely to have the same fate unless rains fall and the tank receives its supply. Ordinarily the first Kar would be harvested in November and Samba too will be fit for harvest. The kist date was fixed in December with reference to this fact. If the rigor of the Kist is not relaxed when both Kar and Samba have failed and people hardly find enough to keep themselves and their cattle out of starvation the plight of the ryots is indeed miserable.

Sir,

May I request any of your numerous readers to inform me if the Departmental works such as Petty repairs to the Local fund roads, Spreading Rivetments, Channel cleaning executed by the Overseers are not necessary to be check-measured before payment. Is it not necessary to make payments to coolies as per the rolls on the spot when work is executed once in a week at least if not earlier. Are there travelling auditors to make surprise checks over the payments of coolies in any road for which rolls are prepared?

KALAHASTI NOTES.

The season at present is gloomy. We had practically no rain this year. Crops have withered. Scarcity of grain is felt by all classes and poor persons are the worst sufferers. In these parts they still expect rain within a week. [As we go to press, we hear there were some heavy showers at Kalahasti Ed.] If rain holds off relief works ought to be started before the close of the year.

Our energetic Collector, Mr. R. C. C. Carr was here for a day or two. We believe he is now on his tour of inspection to know the state of the ryots in his District.

Dewan Bahadur Swaminada Aiyer was also here, probably to explain, how the matters of the Court of Wards stand. We know it stands upon "strong basis". It is very kind of him to make ~~favourable reports to the Board.~~ We wish to know, who is benefitted by the existence of the Court of Wards? subject to correction, we say, that neither the Zemindar nor any of his creditors is benefitted. The officials employed in the Court of Wards are the persons whose stars are in the ascendant. We don't see the necessity for a Regulation Collector on a very high pay and heavy travelling allowances. Mr. Aiyer we believe draws half as much as his pay in the shape of travelling allowances and batta. Have the Members of the Board of Revenue ever questioned the Regulation Collector about his monthly Krithika visits to the Temple of Tirutani with his office at the cost of the estate when there are "Temple Superintendent", a Tahsildar and a Manager to attend to supervision? We shall be glad if the members of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards should call upon the Regulation Collector to submit a return showing the name of any village in Kalahasti Taluk he visited during the past 5 years. We know he visits Kalahasti but we have not seen him going to any village either as Jamabandi officer or administrator. The Travelling allowance bills may undoubtedly explain matters. We remember he once or twice went to Pamoor Taluk. We know he often goes to same villages in Kachinad Taluk. After all we don't know why he always keeps moving to the same place. Was any earthly good done to the encumbered estates,

We learn that some of the Taluks of Karvetnagar are to be sold in public auction. We are extremely glad that the Board made a good resolution. If this step had been adopted some years back we dare say there would have been savings of several thousands or even lacs. We know interest upon debts run every moment and as such any delay will increase the burden of the Zemindar. If the estates are left in the hands of the Head Assistant Collector with a small number of hands under him surely he will turn out better work. The Regulation Collector and his staff with high pay is unnecessary; the pay of the Managers may be reduced by dispensing with the services of Messrs. Krishnamacharlu and Raghavendra Rao who are in the same rank of a Deputy Collector along with the Regulation Collector and whose pay is paid out of the encumbered estates. We are given to understand that the Manager of this Estate made suggestions some years ago and we are sorry they have not found the light of the day. *Veritas.*

[The suggestion regarding the abolition of the office of Regulation Collector is important and we shall deal with the subject in our next issue. *Ed.*]

TIRUPATI NEWS.

Dear Editor. MUNICIPAL:— I am surprised at the criticism of our Municipal affairs in your last issue. The writer is either intentionally blind to facts or has merely paper knowledge. I am also a strong supporter of non-officials and think that the sooner the Municipalities are rid of officials the better. But it would be absolutely unfair to shut our eyes to the merits of deserving officials. Mr. T. N. Subbaramayya is universally loved by the Tirupati public and his interest in Municipal matters is intense. He devotes not less than three hours daily to Municipal affairs. As for the remarks regarding vaccination and vital statistics, let the writer point out any Municipality which has not some such remarks. The only point of any force in his letter refers to the delay in constructing a vegetable market. It is not the fault of any body. The present place is no doubt insufficient owing to the action of the Mahant in refusing the use of his entire verandah in which the market was being held from a very long time and letting portions of the verandah for rent to private persons. The Chairman is trying to erect a temporary market and then have a pucca building. As for the sneer regarding the building for the Municipal Office; it is too silly to require refutation. The present Municipal Office was built long ago, was used as a school for years, and is now in a tottering condition. Is it too much to pull it down before it falls on somebody's head? The statement that members are not independent in the Council Chamber, is to speak the truth absolutely untrue. As already stated the writer is either ignorant or perverse and the less said about his remarks the better.

COURT OF WARDS:—The magnanimous legislation of 1899 has borne its first fruits in the shape of driving one of its creditors to the Insolvent Court. One Aruvella Papa Naidu who holds a decree against the Karvetnagar Estate for over a lakh of rupees has been compelled to seek the protection of the Insolvency Court at the instance of a person to whom he owes about Rs. 2000.

SENSATIONAL POISONING CASE:—The Railway Police arrested a Sanyasi of sudra caste and charged him with poisoning persons whom he intended to rob. It is alleged that he in the garb of a pilgrim joined other travellers and on their way poisoned their food at Katpadi. The passengers were found unconscious at Renigunta. The accused was arrested sometime after at Nagari. He is also believed to have committed similar offences at other places. The prisoner will probably be committed to the January Sessions.

OUR CORONATION MEMORIAL:—I remember there was some "history of the Town Hall" of Chittoor. My town has a similar history to offer. Mr. R. A. Jenkins presided over our public meeting to commemorate the coronation of king Edward. It was the desire of the public as well as Mr. Jenkins that the memorial should take the shape of a Town Hall. Mr. Jenkins eloquently pleaded that the Mahant should be generous enough to endow the Town with a Hall at his own cost. It was subsequently given out that the legal advisers of the Mahant informed him that he could not use temple funds for the purpose of building a Town Hall. This is curious as law charges of the temple are unrestricted. However the Mahant next promised that if the Hall be built in his name he would contribute Rs. 500 from his private funds. This was not agreed to. Finally the Mahant promised to contribute Rs. 500, anyhow, provided the public raised a subscription of Rs. 400 among themselves. He even undertook to erect the building himself and asked that the money be paid into his hands. This was done. The public raised 400 Rs. and paid it to the Mahant. But after some time the 400 Rs. have been returned and the public informed that the Mahant could not contribute Rs. 500 until the appeal in the High Court, regarding a scheme for the Tirupati Devasthanam, is decided in his favour. 'Tis true, 'tis a pity. 'Tis a pity, 'tis true. However the public have not given up the idea of erecting a modest building by the side of the existing reading room. Mr. C. Rama Rao Pantulu once our District Munsif is expected to help us with funds.

MR. V. KRISHNASAWMI IYER ON THE TIRUPATI TEMPLE: In the very suggestive speech of Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer on the 29th October at the Pachayappa's Hall, the following reference to the Tirupati temple is made. Speaking of the wealth hoarded in the coffer of Religious institutions which could be used for the

purpose of imparting secular or religious instruction he said "Take the case of Tirupati. How many of us know what enormous collections are in the coffer of that temple. Coins of all sorts, of all ages which would please the hearts of numismatists, jewellery of all descriptions, gold and silver and money and notes all sleeping idly in the cellars of the temple at Tirupati. I suppose there is a limit to the expenditure upon festivals and religious tamashas, and the authorities of Tirupati have reached the very end of their powers in this direction. I do not see why a portion of the funds of that institution—I am sure it is not difficult to induce the Mahant to accord his approval—I do not see why any portion of the funds should not be utilised for the religious instruction of the people of this land". Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer's proposals are excellent though his remarks regarding the state of affairs at Tirupati are not quite accurate. In the 1st place I doubt very much whether there are any old coins in the cellars of the temple. No doubt coins of all sorts are poured into the Hundi by pilgrims. But these are not retained in the temple treasury but sold in auction in the Mut at Tirupati. There is a box in the Garbha Grahnam or the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Deity on the hills containing old jewels but even this box was opened and ransacked once during Mahant Bhagavandoss's regime and again subsequently. Far from there being anything in the coffer of the temple the temple funds were squandered and misappropriated. Since the Judgment of the District Court of North Arcot finding the Mahant guilty of mis-management and in many cases of mis-appropriation also and decreeing a scheme for the better management of the temple, the present Mahant has managed to scrape up about 3 lacs of Rupees. The bulk of the income to the temple is received up hills. There is a vessel called "Hundi" into which pilgrims directly throw money, jewels etc. This is sorted on the hills alone by persons whose income varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5 and less, and an account of them is *roughly* prepared by them and sent down to Tirupati. There is a second assortment or Parakamani at Tirupati and then the income is said to be definitely ascertained and entered in the accounts. It is in these two processes that money is mis-appropriated. The temple income is large enough to permit savings. The present Mahant has been able to save 3 lacs in a period of two years. Where then are the savings of the period prior to him. There was a large sum in the Devasthanam Treasury in the days of Dharma Dossjee the predecessor of Bhagavandoss. A portion of it was lent in the early years of the latter's Mahantship to the Rajahs of Kalahasti and Karvetnagar. Attempts were made to recover these debts but as the Rajahs were in difficulties they were not

paid and they are now safe with the Court of Wards. Jewellery gold and silver are also sold in auction, a most unwise step which is persisted in. The auction book will show the curious fact that the major portion of the purchases was made by one or two individuals. No upset price is fixed. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer is absolutely wrong in his statement that the authorities of Tirupati have reached the very end of their powers in spending money for festivals and religious tamashas. Any casual observer of the festivals will come to the conclusion that the Tirupati authorities are very parsimonious in the matter of festivals. The tastig for festivals was fixed in pre-Mahant days. Even the provision in the Tastig is not properly spent. On the hills the festival is always a source of income. The procession is generally a run. There are no fire works. There is no *tamasha* at all. The public complaint is that even the festivals are not properly done. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer pleads for the utilisation of a portion of the temple funds for educational purposes. That large hearted but misguided Mahant Bhagavan Doss opened a High School in Tirupati which is now on a firm footing, the latter Mahants having built a pucca building for it. He also established a Sanskrit College which is unfortunately in a bad condition at present for want of intelligent guidance. The same Mahant established a School at Vellore which is now almost self supporting. In the suit against the trustee of the temple the money spent for the Vellore School was instanced as a case of breach of trust as the institution was outside Tirupati but no objection was taken to the other two institutions. Even the objection to the Vellore School was given up at the time of the enquiry. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer's plea is for religious instruction which is not given even in the existing Sanscrit patasala. The Patasala may be developed into an important institution imparting religious and secular instruction. It may be made a model college. Tirupati has now two eminent Sanskrit Pandits in the persons of Sreeman Purisai Srirangachariar and Sreeman Kapisthalam Desikachariar. I hope Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer will see that his ideal is realised. The funds are there, the materials are there, the Mahant and the public are willing. Only the enthusiasm and the ability of an organiser like Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer are wanting. Now that such a person is forthcoming the day will not be far off when Tirupati will rear its head as the seat of Sanskrit learning in Southern India under God Sri Venkatesa, as Conjeevaram was under the Hindu Kings.

EDWARD TOWN HALL, CHITTOOR.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks the following payments of subscriptions during September, October and November of 1904.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs. S. G. Roberts	57	0	0
" P. Sivasawmi Aiyar	10	0	0
" P. Muddappa	10	0	0
" V. Krishniah	2	0	0
" V. Krishnasawmi Aiyar of Madras	10	0	0
" A. Chakravarthi Nainar	0	8	0
" W. A. Varadachariar	10	0	0
" P. Vencatrama Chetti	5	0	0
" G. Muthyam Chetti	2	0	0
" Narasa Reddi	2	0	0
" D. V. Rajagopalachariar	3	0	0
" C. Munisawmi Pillai	0	4	0
" T. K. Narasimhachariar	2	0	0
" V. Srinivasa Raghavachariar	10	0	0
" A well wisher	50	0	0
" D. Varadakkal	1	0	0
Bhagirathi Boyammal for Mr. T. N. Raghavendra Row, minor son of the late Rao Bahadur T. S. Narasinga Row	70	0	0
Ghatikachalam	1	0	0
Total	245	12	0

Total subscriptions promised as per account of August 1904	Rs. 1135	8	0
do. during September 1904	Rs. 17	0	0
Do. Octr. 04	Rs. 0	0	0
Do. Novr. 04	Rs. 121	0	0
	138	0	0
Total	Rs. 1273	8	0

Amount collected as per account of August 1904	723	2	0
Do. September Do.	79	8	0
Do. October Do.	*15	0	0
Do. November Do.	156	4	0
Total	Rs. 973	14	0

*This amount includes the Tamarind lease amount.

Amount expended as per account of August 1904	494	11	11
Do. during September 1904	15	11	3
Do. October 1904	68	3	6
Do. November 1904	62	9	4
Total	Rs. 641	4	0
Balance	Rs. 332	10	0
With the Treasurer	225	6	4
With the Secretary	107	3	8
Total	Rs. 332	10	0

Chittoor, } V. VIEARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
29-11-1904 } Secretary.

